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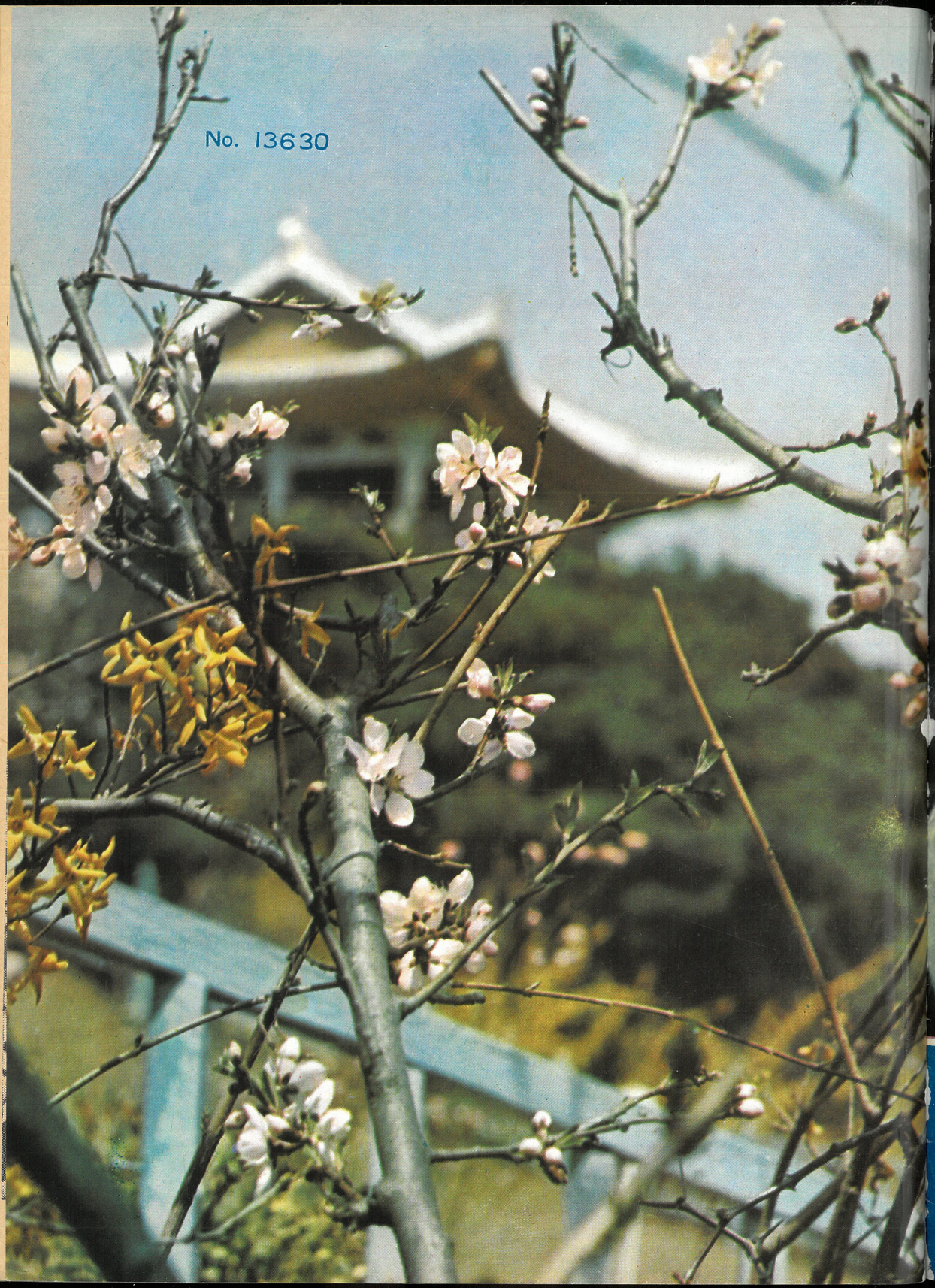

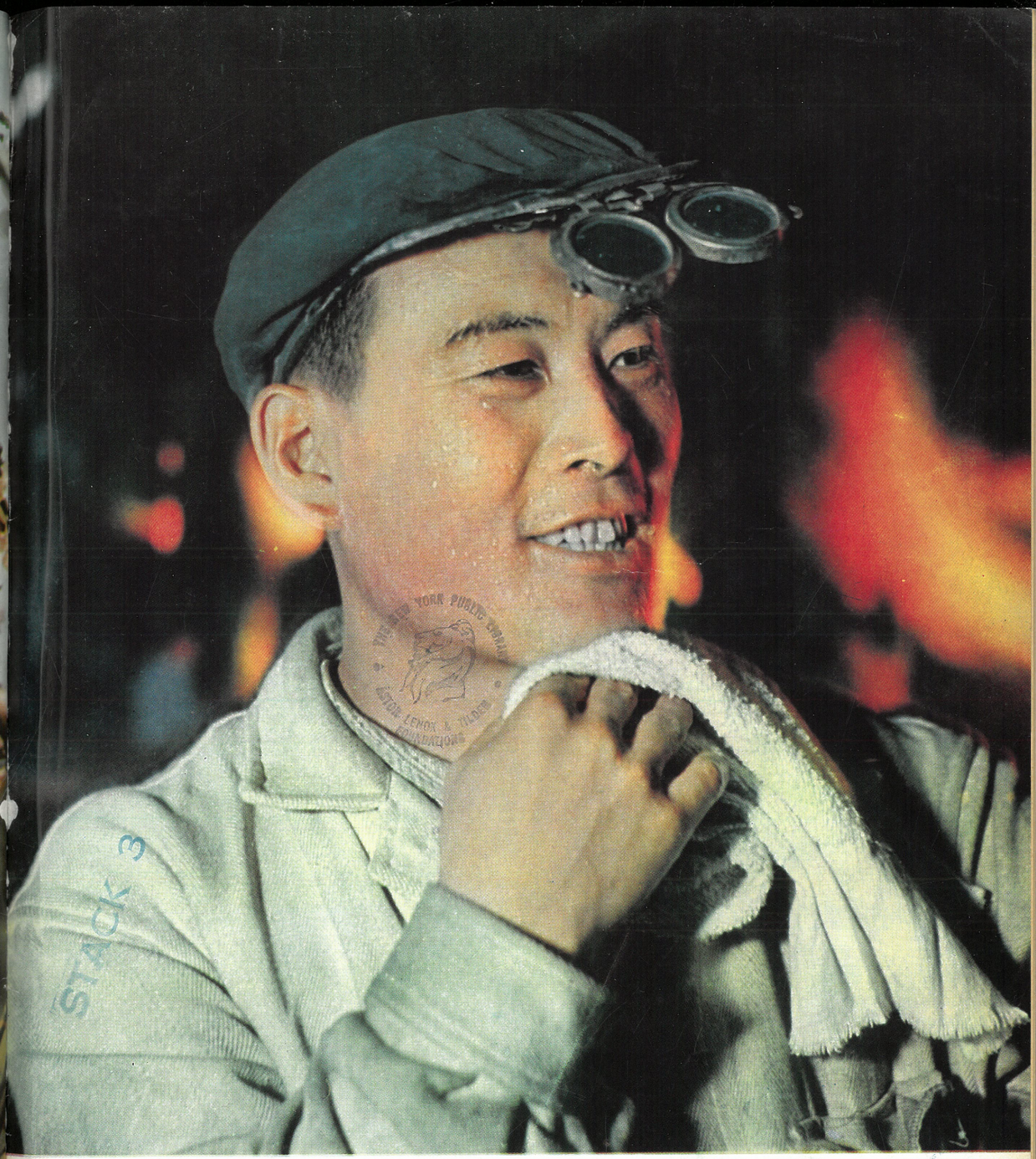

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№ 99. 1967

The Korean TRADE UNIONS

OCT. 16 1967

"Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen"

Woodcut by Chong Ryong Sok

The Korean TRADE UNIONS

IN THIS ISSUE:

May Day 1
In Industrial Areas 3
Along a Right Path 5
How Did Korean War Start and End? . . 7
"Alien School System" Condemned . . . 9
A Militant Union Worker 10
The Beacon of Bochonbo 11
Only by Koreans Themselves 21
Care for New Generation 22
Iron Block Weighing 360 kg. 24
Surveillance System 25
Dangerous Collusion 27
Reckless Acts 29
A Letter from GFTUK 30
Hail to "African Liberation Day" . . . 31
WFTU Demands 32

Front Cover:
Labour gives smelters joy—At the open hearth of the Hwanghae Iron Works

Back Cover:
Workers enjoying a spring holiday at Mt. Myohyang

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MAY DAY

Today the Korean working class celebrates May Day with the working people all over the world, at a time when a new revolutionary upsurge is taking place at home and abroad. We extend warm congratulations to the working people of the world who are fighting against imperialist aggression and capitalist oppression as well as to those who are struggling for socialist and communist construction.

Nearly eighty years have passed since the workers of the world began to greet May Day as their international holiday demonstrating the militancy of the working people all over the world. During the period, the revolutionary struggle of the working class has been transformed into a big storm sweeping away the old world, bringing about a great change everywhere. Socialism has triumphed over a vast area of the world. The peoples in many colonies and dependencies felt its impact and rose up to cast off the fetters of the cursed colonialism.

Under the Japanese colonial rule the working class of Korea had to greet this red-letter day with their struggle for the betterment of their living conditions, for democratic rights as well as for the liberation and independence of the country.

The Korean working class who overcame all trying ordeals in the past have become the masters of the country after liberation. Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea has been fighting for production, construction, and for the improvement of the working and living conditions in every stage of the development of the revolution. As a result, political awakening grew higher and labour efforts increased among the working class in the northern part of Korea. Great successes were gained in the revolution and construction. Particularly, in the post-war period, the Korean working people got rid of the root cause of all kinds of exploitation and established the socialist system. The worker-peasant alliance was reinforced more firmly and the political and ideological unity of our people was ensured accordingly.

Our people have rapidly developed economy in the spirit of self-reliance. As a result, a firm foundation of an independent national economy has been laid and the problems of food, clothing and housing have been solved in the main.

The entire working people have achieved fresh successes in socialist construction over the past five

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years by making vigorous labour efforts to carry out the Seven-Year Plan. Our heavy industry base has been reinforced, our light industry has developed further, and the material and technical foundations of agriculture have been strengthened substantially.

As socialist construction progressed rapidly in the North, the ranks of the working class grew up and the activities of the trade union came to have greater significance.

The 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the GFTUK was held last February in Pyongyang. The plenum discussed the question relating to the tasks of the trade union organizations set forth for carrying out the decision of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and adopted a relevant resolution.

At the plenum it was stressed that the union organizations should realize creditably the Party decisions on pushing ahead simultaneously with the building of national economy and defence.

All the working people are bringing about a great labour upsurge to carry out the decisions of the Party Conference and of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the GFTUK. They are vigorously unfolding the socialist emulation to radically improve the quality of products and constructions in all fields, making an effective use of the economic foundation already created.

Today our working class is greeting May Day with a pride of victors, looking forward to a brighter future.

However, things are different in the case of the South Korean working class. The authorities of the South Korean puppet regime fixed March 10 as "Labour Day" with a view to inspiring "labour-capital co-operation" and "anti-communism" into the workers, undermining their traditional unity. They are suppressing with the "anti-communist law" those who celebrate May Day. They prohibit all union activities except for "Hanguk Federation of Labour," a government-sponsored union, on the principle of "one country, one trade union." The workers of South Korea are forced to work 12 or more hours a day without any labour protection facilities and are paid less than one-third of the minimum living cost. No wonder that they are launching a vigorous struggle for their right to existence, for democracy and against U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists have stationed tens of thousands of U.S. troops in South Korea keeping a huge puppet army more than 600,000 strong. They allocate to South Korea 40 per cent of the total amount of their "aid" to Asia, more than 80 per cent of which is set apart to cover the supply of military equipment and expenditure on the upkeep of the puppet army. They have held the real power in South Korea through military occupation and "aid" and placed all man-power and material resources under their control so as to use them for their military purpose.

In spite of the unanimous opposition of the working class in the North and South, the Yankee imperialists use the "ROK army" as their cheapest cannon fodder in Vietnam war.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their colonial rule are the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean working people, being the main obstacle blocking the reunification of the country.

The GFTUK consistantly supports the Party programme on achieving the reunification of the country by peaceful means on a demonstratic basis without any interference from outside. We have the support and won the sympathy of the working classes and the trade union organizations in many countries.

The U.S. imperialists run wild in an attempt to foil the cause of the working class everywhere. In recent years, in particular, the U.S. imperialists have directed the spearhead of their aggression to Asia. They have brought more and more troops into South Vietnam in wanton violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, carried out the brutal scorched-earth operations and have intensified their bombing against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

U.S. aggression in Vietnam is not only directed against the people of Vietnam, but also against the entire socialist camp. It is a challenge to the national liberation movement and a menace to peace in Asia and the world. The GFTUK regards it an internationalist duty to support both materially and morally the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese working class. It is ready to send its volunteers to join the Vietnamese brothers and sisters in their battle if necessary. Our Chollima riders registered many names of Vietnamese patriots including Nguyen Van Troi as members of their own work-teams and they are now striving to help the comrades-in-arms of Vietnam.

Today the host of the White House and brass hats at Pentagon are meeting a strong resistance at home and abroad, suffering from serious political and military defeats in Vietnam. The Yankee aggressors are now pressing the Vietnamese people by force to accept their fraudlent "peace talks." The present situation requires the working classes and trade unions of all countries to unite as one and to give an active help to the struggle of the Vietnamese working people.

The GFTUK considers it necessary to take a joint action and form an anti-imperialist united front on an international scale in order to give an active support to the Vietnamese people. If the trade unions of all countries unite on the principle of anti-imperialism and class struggle and support by all means the struggle of the Vietnamese working people, it will help bring earlier the victory of the Vietnamese people and hasten the downfall of the American aggressors.

On the occasion of May Day, the Korean working class expresses its militant solidarity with the fighting brothers and sisters of Vietnam and wishes the comrades in socialist countries fresh successes in their struggle. The GFTUK expresses its firm solidarity with the working peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for national independence and progress against imperialism and colonialism old and new. The GFTUK extends also its solidarity with the class brethren in capitalist countries who are fighting for democracy, better living conditions and social progress against exploitation by monopoly capital.

Though the national and internationalist duty of the working class may be very difficult to be fulfilled, yet it is nonetheless the very road leading to victory.

IN THE INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Following the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October last year socialist construction has been further stepped up in the northern part of Korea. Good results are made everywhere in factories and enterprises, mines and construction sites, fishery and forestry offices. Particularly, workers are successfully carrying out their plans, waging the socialist emulations for increasing production and technical innovation.

FORERUNNERS

Workers at the Kimchaek Iron Works, a big metallurgical base on the eastern coast, beat the first quarter year plan on March 27. They increased the output of pig iron by 40 per cent and steel by 17.3 per cent compared with the same period last year.

The workers of the Jaeryong and Ongjin mines in South Hwanghae Province who resolved to supply more ores to iron and steel works carried out their first quarter year targets on all indices.

More and more collieries are announcing the preschedule-fulfilment of their output targets. Among them are the Anju Colliery, bituminous coal base on the western coast; the Aoji Colliery in the northern fringe of the country, and other large-scale coal mines.

Successes have also been made in the chemical industry.

Chemical factories turned out in the first three months of the year far more chemical fertilizers than in the same period last year and the workers of the February 8 Vinalon Factory completed their production plan over 10 days ahead of schedule.

The weavers who resolved to carry out their yearly plans at 117 per cent have already topped their first quarter year plan. The Pyongyang Textile Combine, the country's biggest textile mill, and the Bakchon Silk Mill announced the fulfilment of their production plans on all indices.

Among the first quarter year target hitters are 8 fishery offices on the eastern coast and 7 forestry offices in Ryanggang Province.

The production assignments for the first quarter year are being successfully fulfilled as a whole, thanks to the fresh upsurge in the Chollima movement.

MACHINE MULTIPLYING MOVEMENT

Today movement for multiplying single-purpose machines is afoot among workers and technicians in the field of the machine-building industry. They are carrying on the movement to implement the decisions adopted at the last Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and to realize the tasks set forth at the recent national meeting of machine-builders.

The manufacture of more single-purpose machines is regarded as an important method in improving production processes. For it will eventually help to produce more goods with better quality.

Earlier, a machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement was unfolded actively in North Korea, and through it, the machine-building industry made great strides. At present the movement for multiplying single-purpose machines is spreading like a wildfire throughout the country.

Workers at the Hamheung Electric Appliances Factory are producing single-purpose machines needed for building a subsidiary factory. They are spurring on their work in the same spirit as in the past when they renewed old installations in the

thick of the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement. They have already built several 3-ton presses and 5-ton oil circuit-presses in a matter of one month.

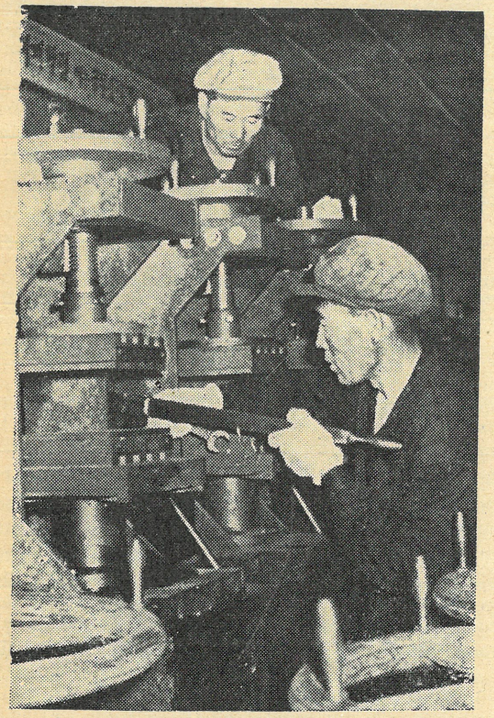
The workers of the Kusong Mining Machine Factory, too, have turned out many single-purpose machines, a paraffin mixer and a roller cutter included.

Along with the present movement, workers in the machine-building industry are trynig to raise the proportion of stamping and pressing processes by 17 to 20 per cent. To this end, they are out for the production of stamping, pressing and small-size rolling machines.

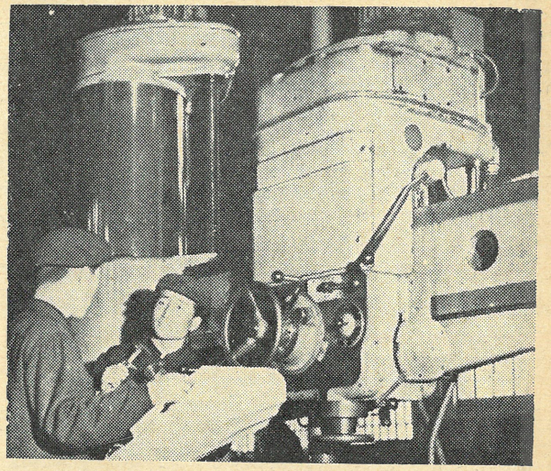
Workers at the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant turned to good account the experience they accumulated last year in saving hundreds of tons of steel by increasing the rate of stamping. They have made preparations for replacing the forging process for the production of various compressors and large-size tractor parts with stamping process.

Workers at the Chollima Rakwon Machine-building Plant have also set out to multiply hammers and presses in order to scale up the proportion of stamping by 15 per cent by means of specialization in forging.

In machine-building factories in Bukjung, Sinuiju and Kimchaek, too the movement is gaining momentum. It is extending over every nook and corner of the machine-building industry.



Workers at the mechanic and power shop, Hamheung Electric Appliances Factory, have produced some 50 single-purpose machines of various kinds as their contribution to the building of four subsidiary factories



Workers at the East Pyongyang Machine Tool Factory making oxygen generator

THE KEY TO INNOVATION

The East Pyongyang Machine Tool Factory has made a great headway in the days following the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October last year. New things were created almost every day on the basis of technical innovation.

This, of course, is not an exclusive case with this factory. A fresh upsurge has really set in at all factories and enterprises in various parts of the country.

Riding high on this fresh tide of labour efforts, the workers of the East Pyongyang Machine Tool Factory have discharged their duties with credit. Last February they overfulfilled at 104 per cent their production plan which was 15 per cent greater than the results of the same period in the previous year.

This success is more or less indebted to the activities of the trade union committee in the factory. The trade union committee has steadily educated workers so that they could devote themselves to their service for the country.

The committee tackled before doing anything else the class education to help workers to have a lofty class consciousness and revolutionary spirit. The reason why it did so could be traced up to its past experience.

It was confirmed that only when the workers armed themselves with the class consciousness, could they do their all for the good of the motherland as well as for the sake of the benevolent social system.

This fact compelled the committee to go on with the class education in a positive way.

To teach workers the historical mission of the working class, the trade union committee, supported with facts, exposed the aggressive nature and insidiousness of imperialism. Particularly, the union committee let the workers be aquainted with the political and economic situation and the living conditions of workers in South Korea reduced to a virtual hell as a result of the misrule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique. The aim of the education was to instil a fiery hatred for the enemy and ardent patriotic feelings into the minds of the workers.

Besides, the trade union committee arranged forums for the study of the Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Partisans among the workers in a way that it could be connected with their daily activities.

In the meantime, the class awareness of workers was on the increase. The trade union committee combined the ever increasing enthusiasm with the successful fulfillment of the current economic tasks. The union committee brought home among the workers the tasks assigned to the factory this year and general conditions available; the Party policy on producing more and better goods with the equipment and manpower on hand. It also let the workers understand that the increased production with material at their disposal would go a long way towards the reunification of the country, to the chasing of the U.S. troops out of South Korea. To this end, it made use of various ways and means—lecture, conversation, propaganda through visual aids, etc.

A variety of fine ideas were submitted by the workers. Those in the steel foundry shop proposed to improve the operation of electric hearth and cupola furnace and raise the productivity and quality of cast steel material.

The trade union committee gave necessary encouragement to the workers in this respect, and decided to put their suggestions into practice because the committee realized that it was necessary to increase the press working processes for producing more goods of superior quality as required both at the Party conference and the national meeting of machine-builders.

In the past the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement had been waged on a mass-scale in the factory. As a result, the factory had been able to assume quite a new look in a short space of time. Basing itself on this experience, the trade union committee called upon the workers to make presses and other single-purpose machines. It also organized consultations among high-skilled hands and technicians. Following the technical consultations, a joint innovation drive was developed in various work-teams and shops.

Presently, all of the workers roused themselves to the innovation. Choe Ha Ryong and other technicians worked out a most delicate design ahead of the set time, studying the matter with the workers. Li Deuk Su and his co-workers at the steel foundry shop introduced an advanced smelting method and made a fine mould for steel casting.

Thanks to the creative endeavors of the workers, presses weighing three tons and 250 tons respectively as well as many more machines of diverse kinds were manufactured in a short space of time. As a result, the equipment of the factory was improved and the output increased 1.5-fold with quality of products much improved. The workers in this factory confirm that the success owes much to the precedence given to the political work.

Along a Right Path

It was in March 1959 that the members of the Jin Ung Won workteam of the Steel Shop at the Kangson Steel Works, South Pyongan Province, pioneered the Chollima workteam movement.They took part in it putting up the mottos: "One for all, All for one!" and "Work, Learn and Live in a Communist Way!" Eight years have gone by since then, and those are the days when they transformed themselves into men of new type. (By the way, they were given the title of Chollima workteam and that of Twice Chollima workteam in 1959 and 1960 respectively).

Here we give a short account of their life.

Production

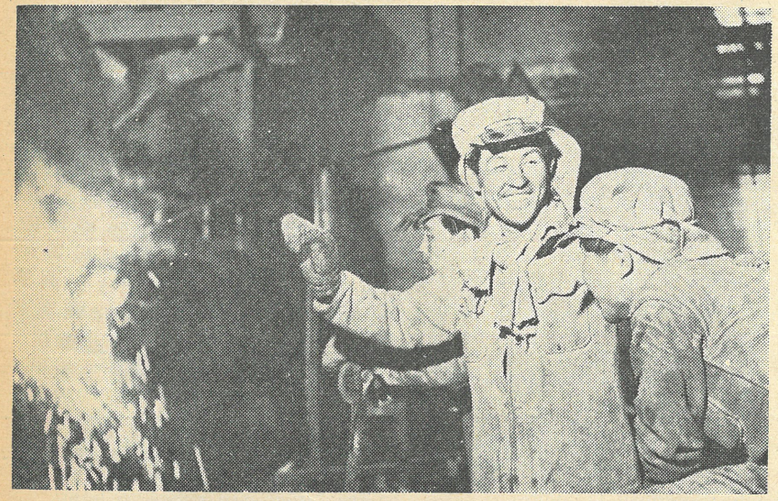
Production means not a mere technical process. Man plays the major part in it. Production depends largely on his outlook. One day the workteam was having spirited discussions about some technical problems on the handling of electric furnace — to make a correct judgement on the pre-teeming temperature and on the carbon flame. Some technicians shook their heads, doubtful about the success. The furnacemen, however, worked on their own despite many difficulties. Technicians were amazed at their unyielding spirit. They put together all their wits, and succeeded in the end after more than 30 failures.

The workers made many other technical innovations. Thanks to their tireless efforts, the time of teeming has been shortened by 50 per cent at present as against 1959, and the steel output of the shop increased by 103 per cent in 1965 as against 1960.

Spirit of Collectivism

In our country all the means of production are either owned by the state or by the public. As production is proceeding in a planned way, there can be no such state of anarchy in production here as in a capitalist society. As the people here show great concern about the interest of the others, they are bound to think first of the collective, in which all its members help each other and pull each other ahead.

The furnacemen strove to transform themselves into men of communist type, cultivating collectivism among themselves. "For the sake of the comrades on the next shift" was the motto they put up. They always made things tidy and neat for the workers coming for the next shift.



Smelters at the Kangson Steel Works have been in the van of the Chollima work-team movement for eight years now. Photo shows some of them going on with their work in cheerful mood

Team leader Jin Ung Won and other skilled workers of the work-team helped the new-comers to acquire skill so as to raise the latters' technical level up to their own. The teammates did not remain in complacence with the overfulfilment of their own quotas. Sometimes they helped the workers at the roughing mill, others at the raw material shop at another time. Jin Ung Won and two other high skilled hands voluntarily moved to Furnace No 5 where things did not go smoothly, and the vacancies left by them in their workteam were filled with three unskilled workers from Furnace No. 5. (Later the three became skilled workers, too.) The three volunteers worked harder than before, and were even underpaid. But they did not mind such a thing, thinking of the interests of the collective ahead of their own. (The collective of Furnace N. 5 was also given the title of Chollima workteam afterwards.)

Knowledge and Culture Needed

Socialism needs technique and culture. The builders of socialism must be men equipped with knowledge and culture. They have to be developed in an all-round way for that.

Many of the teammates have become engineers through the factory college where one can study without leaving his job. All the workers. green hands included, are now enrolled in higher learning institutions. One or two years later, they will be given the qualifications of engineer or technician. They are learning in a collective way: they teach and help each other to acquire technique and culture in the shortest possible time. Yang Gwang Ho and others are popular as worker-writer, composer, or as star athletes in the factory. In a word, all of the team members have become somebody to reckon with. (From time to time the factory trade union organization arranges art festivals and athletic meets for the workers.) The workers of the factory have come to regard the said workteam with respect.

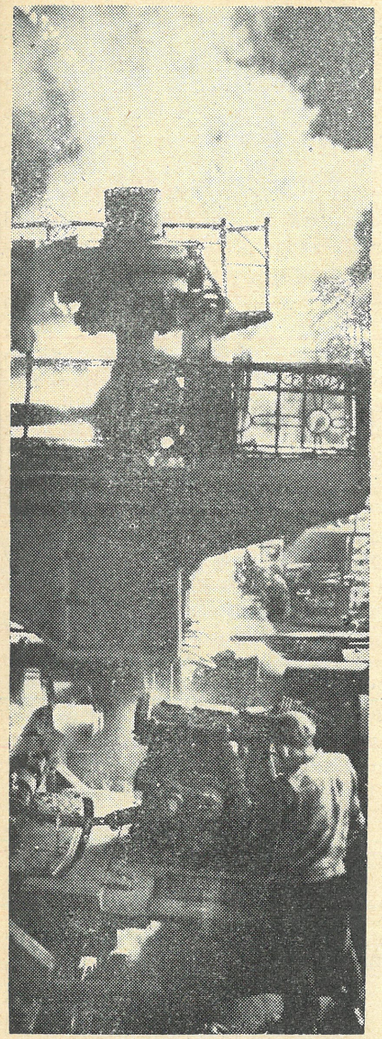
How Are They Working Now?

In the course of the Chollima workteam movement some workers were trained into able managers, organizers and political workers. Team leader Jin Ung Won has become a Labour Hero and the head of the Steel Shop. Ten other teammates have become cadres and have been given new assignments in other domains of the national economy. Their motto is "Work, Learn and Live in a Communist Way." The senior workers have become active and advanced elements while the juniors are following in their steps. Now all of them have done away with outdated thoughts such as individual indulgence in enjoyment, vanity, etc., whereas personal devotion to the collective and to the revolution has been well cultivated among them. This has made them true, red fighters of the Workers' Party of Korea and heroes of our age.

* * *

The daily life of the workteam members is closely associated with the struggle for the reunification of the country. They are quite right when they say the reunification is possible only when the Yankee aggressors are driven out of South Korea. So, it is quite natural that they are striving to produce steel even one more ton, mindful of the struggle of the South Korean people against the Yankees. It is to this end that they have registered in the name-list of the workteam Kim Chi Ho, a South Korean anti-U.S. fighter who sacrificed himself in the struggle waged for national salvation. So far, they have been turning out one thousand tons more of steel every year in behalf of the patriots.

At present they are making another upsurge in the struggle to carry through the resolutions of the



A section of the bloom rolling shop. Here work-team members led by Kim Il Su hit their daily plan with credit

Party Conference held in October last year. They are now scoring new records in shortening the time of heat. This will help them to hit their seven-year target with success. They are aware that the socialist revolution and construction in which they themselves are now taking part are contributing to the reunification and to the building of communism in the country, being component parts of the world revolution.

HOW DID KOREAN WAR START AND END?

June 25 this year marks the 17th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war. Since the ceasefire, socialist construction has been pushed ahead with vigorously in the northern part of Korea. Things, however, are quite different in South Korea. There danger for the provocation of a new war has been increased as the days go by.

In this connection, we consider it necessary to recall again the outbreak and result of the Korean war.

THOROUGH PREPARATIONS

"Never before in our history have we been so nearly prepared at the start of any war as we were at the start of this war . . ." This is a passage from the report written by a "Life" magazine correspondent in Korea.

Washington had cautiously made preparations for the Korean war for years before it landed its troops in the area south of 38th Parallel in September 1945.

"Korea is one of the most strategically important U.S. outposts from which one is capable of dealing blow to any area in North Asia" (Journal American, October 30, 1947). This reveals the American ambition toward Korea.

Since the first day of its occupation of South Korea after World War II the United States made actual preparations to grasp into its hands the whole Korea as quickly as possible.

Washington trained in a few years 100,000 strong puppet troops in South Korea and equipped them with American arms worth of 200 million dollars, while consistently reinforcing the American military force in South Korea and Japan.

Meanwhile it rigged up the puppet government in South Korea by whipping up together all their stooges driving them towards a war.

On February 16, 1950, MacArthur, the then Supreme Commander of U.S. Armed Force in the Far East called Syngman Rhee to Tokyo and asked him to put his signature on an "agreement," containing "eleven-points relating to the expedition and liberation of North Korea." Subsequently, a special envoy of President Truman was sent to South Korea to ratify a plan drawn for attacking the northern part of Korea.

The then envoy Dulles inspected the military installations and war preparations and said the following to the South Korean puppet.

"Time is ripe. Start attacking North Korea and publicize that it is North Korea that has invaded . . . If the situation can be kept up for a few weeks, meanwhile the United States will complain to the United Nations about the North Korean attack on South Korea so as to compel the United States to mobilize ground, sea and air forces under its name. In this case, everything will turn out smoothly" (from the testimony given by Kim Hyo Sok, former minister of internal affairs in the Syngman Rhee administration).

Thus U.S. imperialism provoked the Korean war on June 25 1950.

The Yankee mobilized for this war one third of their ground force, one fifth of their air force and the main part of their navy. In addition, with the UN signboard they drew into the war altogether over two million troops including 16 satellite troops. They threw in 73,000,000 tons of war supplies. To execute the war, they dispatched their celebrated generals such as MacArthur, Van Fleet, Ridgway, Clark and others.

Nevertheless, the war did not turn out as they had expected. Washington had to pay a big price for their reckless playing with fire. The aggressor troops were given a staggering blow by the heroic Korean People's Army and people. The United States had no choice but to fall on its knees and sign the Korean Armistice Agreement in Panmunjom on July 27, 1953. It sustained great losses: 1,090,000 troops, 12,213 planes, 257 ships either sunk or damaged. As a result, the myth about the might of the United States was smashed to pieces.

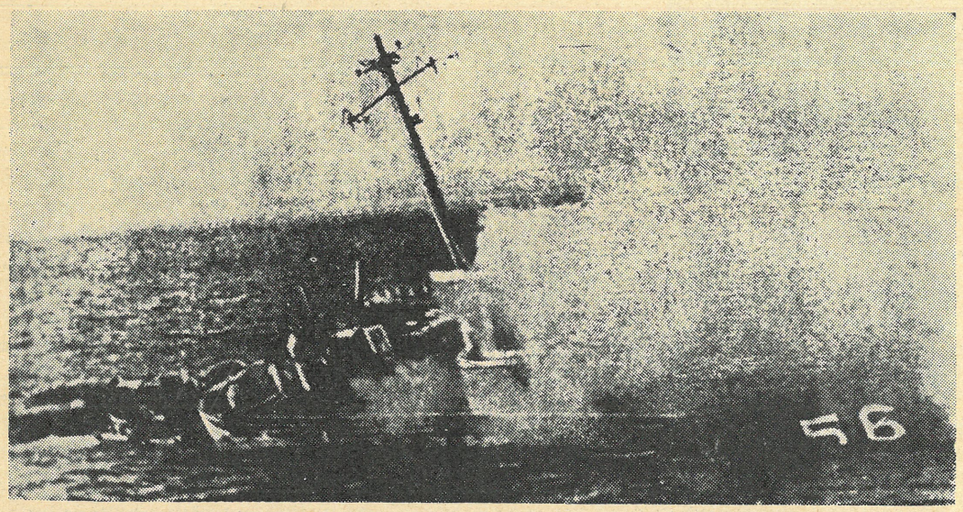
TRAGIC ERROR

Some time ago the U.S. News and World Report published the memoirs of General Ridgway who had been in command of the aggressor troops in the Korean war. In the memoirs he reminisces of the tragic error committed in the Korean war and admonishing the Johnson administration which has fallen into a bog in Vietnam war, he stresses repeatedly that the experience obtained in the Korean war should not be forgotten.

However, Johnson is unwilling to draw a lesson from this experience. At present he is not only escalating his aggressive war in Vietnam, but also trying to extend the war to Korea.

He advised his soldiers to lift up their heads and straighten up their chests, because they might be faced with communist attack in another place. These words were uttered by Johnson when he inspected his front-line troops at the time of his visit to South Korea in the end of last year.

After his return to America, the situation in Korea has shown ample facts proving what he had really in his mind. Right after his departure the situation aggravated. More and more provocative acts have been committed by the U.S. troops and South Korean puppet troops. South Korea itself is being converted into a huge barrack. There are today 50,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.



On January 19, 1967, guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side intruded the coastal waters of our side and perpetrated a hostile act against the northern part of Korea. The coastal battery of the heroic Korean People's Army dealt a powerful blow to it as a self-defence measure and sent it to the bottom of the sea. Photo: The enemy's guard boat No. 56 is sinking

They are bringing in more up-to-date arms including nuclear weapons to hand them over to the puppet army. In violation of the Armistice Agreement, the Pentagon handed over to the South Korean puppet army a great quantity of lethal weapons from December last to March this year: Hawk-missiles, ground-to-air missiles, 155 and 107 millimetre a.a.-guns, F-5A fighter-bombers, M46 tanks, etc.

Further, the U.S. troops are doing military exercises together with the "ROK" troops on a large scale. On the other hand, the Washington administration is driving hard his stooge Pak Jung Hi towards a fratricidal war. This year alone it is propping up the "ROK" force with 250,000 additional troops. While doing this, it claims that it is being done on the initiative of Pak Jung Hi, cooking up a lot of tricks to cover up its dirty role.

In last March it called the "premier" of the South Korean puppet government to Washington and made him to stage a farce with such requests as the modernization of the equipment of the "ROK" Army, opposition to the withdrawal of U.S. troops, etc.

The U.S. imperialists are also trying to make use of the Japanese militarists in their aggression on Korea as well as on the socialist countries and new-emerging countries in Asia. They instructed Pak Jung Hi clique to sign "South Korea-Japan Treaty" so as to open a road for the Japanese re-invasion. Following this, they worked out the "Operation Three Arrows", "Operation Flying Dragon," "Operation Bull-run", envisaging operations to be undertaken jointly by U.S., Japanese and South Korean troops. In many respects it is quite clear that a system for concerted action by the troops of the United States, Japan and South Korea is being formed. Notwithstanding all this, they will gain nothing from such a scheme but a reminiscence of another "tragic error."

Today the entire people of Korea including the working class are firmly rallied around the Workers' Party of Korea. They are ready to repulse all sorts of provocation by the aggressors, upholing the line of arming all the people and of turning the entire country into a fortress.

In case the imperialists provoke again, the Korean people will give them greater blows than they did when they sunk the Guard Boat No. 56 of the U.S. side which committed hostile acts, invading our territorial waters.

"Alien School System" Condemned

by GFTUK CHAIRMAN

Comrade Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, issued on March 23, 1967 a statement in connection with the bill on the "alien school system" devised by the Japanese authorities.

In his statement Comrade Kim Wal Ryong declared that the "alien school system" the Japanese authorities are going to introduce is aimed at trampling upon the democratic, national education of the children of the Korean residents in Japan so as to impose again an "assimilation education" upon them.

"This is a flagrant violation of international law and basic human rights and is a part of Japan's hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," he said vehemently condemning the scheme of the Japanese authorities in the name of the Korean working class.

"It is an inviolable, elementary right of the overseas citizens of a sovereign nation to receive national education in their mother tongue, which is an international practice. The Japanese authorities are under an inescapable obligation to respect national education of the Korean citizens in Japan and to ensure them all the democratic, national rights," he said.

He pointed out that the Japanese authorities are engineering to obliterate national education of Koreans in Japan under the absurd pretext that the Koreans in Japan are conducting an anti-Japanese education to the detriment of the national interests and securty of Japan.

"How does teaching the language, culture and history of their motherland constitute anti-Japanese education and run counter to security of Japan?" he asked and continued: "National education of Koreans in Japan is fully justified in its content and character. All the honest-minded people of the world including the Japanese people support the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan and highly praise it.

"Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese authorities are scheming to reinvade South Korea with the connivance of the Pak Jung Hi clique and so they are trying to use the Koreans in Japan as a political bait while attempting to scuttle the legitimate repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan."

He expressed warm support and encouragement to and brotherly solidarity with the Korean compatriots in Japan in their struggle for defending their democratic, national education.

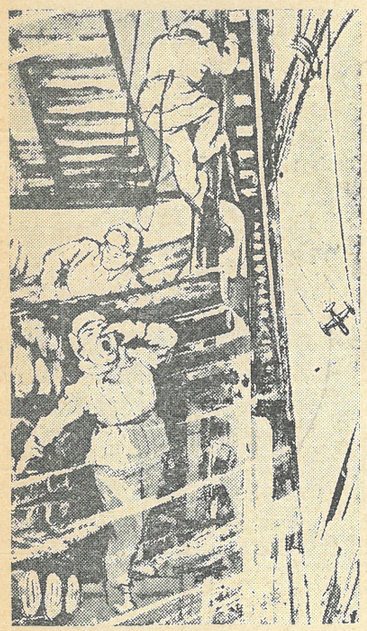
In the name of the Korean working class he extended thanks to the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Japan Trade Unions, the Japan-Korea Association and other political parties and public organizations and honest-mined people of Japan for the active support given to the just struggle of the Koreans in Japan.

A MILITANT UNION WORKER

REVOLUTION is a struggle most exacting and arduous. There was a severe trying period in the course of our revolution since the liberation of our country from the Japanese colonial yoke on August 15, 1945. The greatest trial we went through was the Korean war (June 25, 1950—July 27, 1953) unleashed by the American imperialists.

Kim Man Sok was at the time the chairman of the trade union committee of a track maintenance section in Baekam. Day and night he went to visit trade union organizations under his charge which were located a score ri apart and inspired trade union members to the struggle for ensuring the war-time transportation.

Thanks to his relentless efforts, the trade union organizations formed shock-brigades in order to keep open the artery of the country. Man Sok himself took the lead in the fight. He moved from one track maintenance team to another braving through rains of bombs. His struggle was not confined to this.



One night Man Sok was informed by a trade union organization that a train carrying war supplies had delayed its departure for an hour. It was because the train had been discovered by an enemy plane which saw the sparks spattering out of the locomotive funnel. Nevertheless, though somewhat delayed, the train managed to set off to the front thanks to the strenuous efforts of the workers. Fortunately, it sustained no damage.

Man Sok, however, could not stay in complacence. He rushed in a hurry to the organization concerned at the same night. Throughout the whole night he racked his brains together with the workers to find a way out.

At last they worked out an idea. They made many movable stoves which subsequently turned out quite effective. The fire spewed from these stoves induced the enemy planes astray. They poured down bombs on plains and valleys far from the railway track, believing that the stoves were locomotives.

Soon the trick with movable stoves was adopted by all the trade union organizations at the instruction of the regional trade union committee.

As if the enemy got wind of something, the planes came more often in daytime. They raided again the bridge located some distance away from the district section where Man Sok was working.

One day at noon a group of enemy planes suddenly came and poured down bombs on the bridge. They wrecked two steel frames.

At the time a train loaded with war supplies was waiting at the station. Man Sok led to the spot the members of the shock-brigades composed of workers from the North and South Track Maintenance Teams. But a group of enemy planes remained there in the sky lest people repair the damaged bridge.

Man Sok put off his white underwears and smeared them with mud. The colour of the clothes turned into that of the sand under the bridge. He put on the clothes again. Thus camouflaged, he started to repair the bridge. The members of the shock-brigade followed suit. The bridge was repaired in a few hours, and before long the train passed through the bridge.

At the time the Motherland had to go through a trying period. The Korean People's Army retreated temporarily. In such a time the railway workers ensuring war-time transportation in the rear had to tackle many difficult and complicated jobs.

Rubbing shoulders with the workers burning with patriotic zeal Man Sok took up all the difficult works so as to help maintain the war-time transportation.

Man Sok heard the Premier's speech broadcast through radio on October 11, 1950. In response to this speech, he and his workmates poured all their efforts to the revolutionary task, doing a great deal for the transportation of troops and supplies to the rear.

Soon our troops went over to a general counter-offensive. Meanwhile Man Sok got to know that his family was in the place quite near from where he worked, but he did not go to see them. Being

(Continued on p. 21)

THE BEACON OF BOCHONBO

Beacon of Bochonbo

Today is the 30th anniversary of the victorious Bochonbo battle waged by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. The entire working class and people of Korea mark this day in the solumn struggle for reunification of the fatherland.

Entering the thirties the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle was carried on with more intensity in our country. The revolutionary struggle of the workers, peasants and other masses was surging high in various parts of the country and in Northeast China inhabited by the Koreans as well.

Under such circumstances, the Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung organized on April 25, 1932 anti-Japanese guerrilla units with workers, peasants and patriotic youths of our country. This elevated the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people onto a new higher plane.

The fifteen long years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung not only dealt heavy blows, political and military, to Japanese imperialism. It also established the glorious revolutionary traditions, the traditions to be carried forward from generation to generation.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle brought about brilliant successes in the course of its development. The victorious Bochonbo battle in June 1937 occupies an important place in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our country. The battle meant a torchlight signaling the march towards the homeland in the grimmest days of the Japanese rule, demonstrating fully the revolutionary mettle of the Korean people.

In those days the Japanese imperialists were bent on preparing an armed invasion of the Continent while conducting harsh oppression and exploitation in their rear, i.e. in Korea. In order to block the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and revolutionary movement of the masses waged vigorously under the influence of the armed struggle, they reinforced the army, gendarmerie, and police for "public security" in Korea. Patriotic people were arrested, imprisoned and massacred at random. At the same time they put up fantastic slogan such as the "unity between Japan and Korea" and "same ancestry" so as to reduce the Korean people to slavery.

The strengthening of the Japanese fascist rule made our country go through a period darker than ever.

The prevailing situation required our revolutionaries to take measures to inspire confidence in eventual liberation and victory into the people who were languishing in the dark days of the Japanese fascist rule.

As one of the operation performed in the homeland, the Bochonbo battle waged by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by Comrade Kim Il Sung was, therefore, an event of great political and military significance.

At the time Bochonbo was a Japanese strategic point of defending the frontier. It was used as a military vantage-point against the anti-Japanese partisans who were marching homeward.

Accordingly, the attack on this point would give not only a blow to the enemy Japanese imperialism, but also confidence in victory to the Korean people, stirring them up in the anti-Japanese struggle.

On June 4, 1937, supported by the Union for the Liberation of the Korean People which was active at home, the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army stormed Bochonbo, breaking through the border defence line much vaunted by the Japanese as a "water-tight."

A unit of the expeditionary force raided the police station and wiped out in a twinkle the policemen there. Another group assaulted and set fire to the important enemy institutions—sub-county office, agricultural experimental station, forestry office and post office.

On the other hand, propaganda team scattered various leaflets containing a declaration, the "10-point programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association" and "Appeal to the Korean People!" The night sky of Bochonbo was brightened by the rising flames, and the whole place was shaken by the joyful shouts of the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung who was commanding the battle presented himself in the street of Bochonbo and made a speech denouncing the criminal outrages of the Japanese aggressors and appealed all the anti-Japanese forces to unite and fight against Japanese imperialism.

Listening to him the people got a firm conviction that the Korean revolution led by him would certainly win victory.

The report of rifle rung for the sake of justice over the soil of Bochonbo spread with lightning speed to every nook and corner of Korea.

The strengthening and development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the brilliant victory in Bochonbo battle in particular, engendered among the masses of the people a boundless respect to and trust in Comrade Kim Il Sung. They were proud of having such a great revolutionary leader.

The spirit of anti-Japanese struggle was rising rapidly among the people in the homeland who had seen in the victory of Bochonbo battle a glow of hope for the liberation of the fatherland and gained courage and confidence. In the meantime, they came to rally further around the Fatherland Restoration Association. The network of the association found the way to Kapsan-Hyesan region and other towns and villages in North and South Hamgyong Provinces, North and South Pyongan Provinces and Kyonggi Province. Broad sections of workers, peasants and other people were united. Despite the harsh Japanese suppression which became intensified with each passing day, the people influenced by the association unfolded a vigorous struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The homeward march of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and its victory in Bochonbo battle made the Korean people place a firmer confidence in the restoration of the fatherland and gave an impact on the national liberation struggle against Japanese imperialism.

On the great, historical significance of the battle in Bochonbo Comrade Kim Il Sung made the following remarks:

"The significance of the battle does not lie in having killed several of the Japanese, but lies in the fact that it showed that the Korean people were not dead but alive and that it also brought them the dawn of revolution, inspiring them with a belief in victory in the fight against Japanese imperialism. Bochonbo battle declared before the whole world that the Korean people were opposed to Japanese imperialism; that they did not recognize the unity between Japan and Korea; that the Koreans and Japanese did not come from the same ancestry; that the Koreans were not willing to invade China together with the Japanese; that they would never discard their mother tongue and change their surnames for Japanese ones; that the Korean people were alive; that they were bound to emerge victorious in the fight against the Japanese imperialists. This is strategic significance of Bochonbo battle. Herein lies the historical significance of Bochonbo battle." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. V, pp. 504-505)

The ray of revolution shown by the victory of Bochonbo battle thirty years ago is shining today more brightly in the age of the Workers' Party.

All the working people have been forging ahead, united firm around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. Their extraordinary revolutionary spirit and creative enthusiasm have opened the age of Chollima in our country, bringing about a big upsurge in socialist construction. Our working people are today displaying creative enthusiasm in the construction of socialist economy and national defence in North Korea in the same spirit in which the anti-Japanese partisans fought for the restoration of the fatherland in the past. They are also determined to realize the reunification of the fatherland on their own efforts after driving out the Yankee imperialists from South Korea.

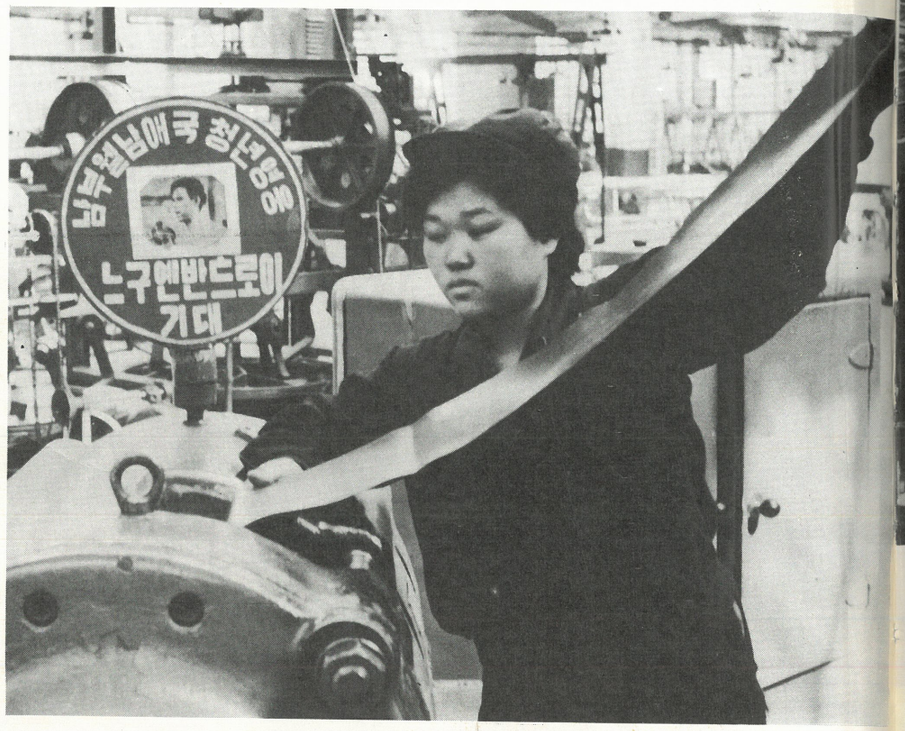
NOTHING TO ENVY IN THE WORLD

"The Premier and Children"

Oil painting by Kim Rin Gwon

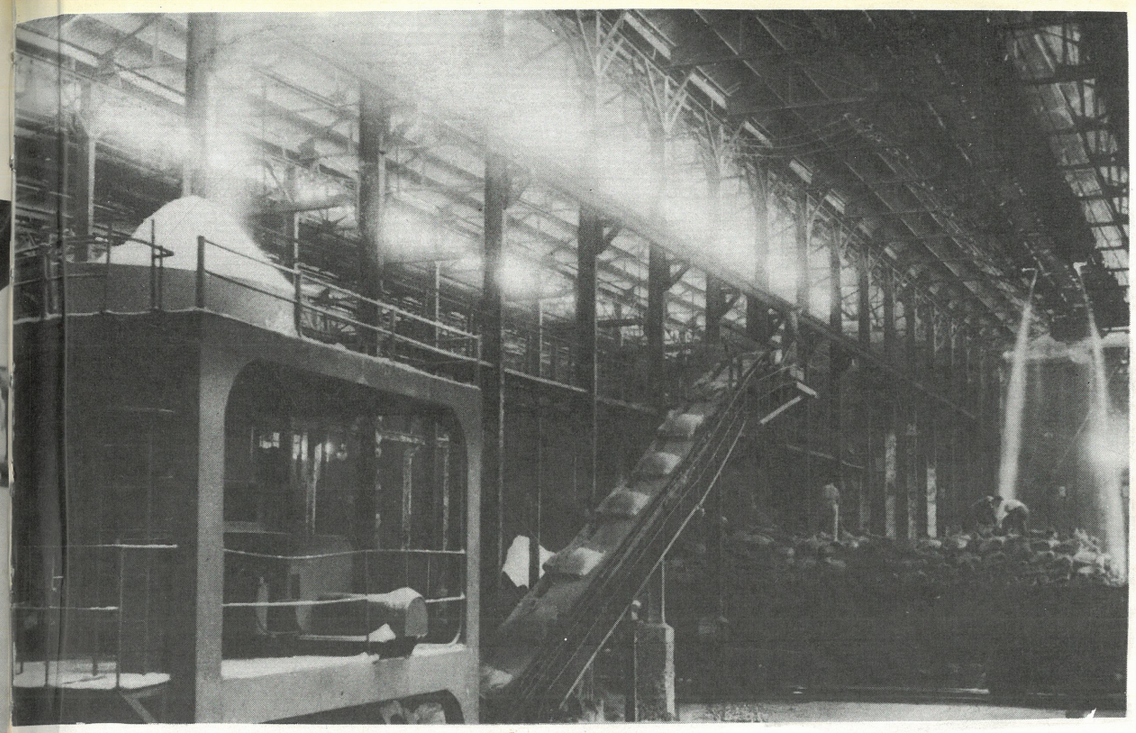
ASPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS

An upsurge of labour efforts is created by the workers in various parts of North Korea, in response to the resolutions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.



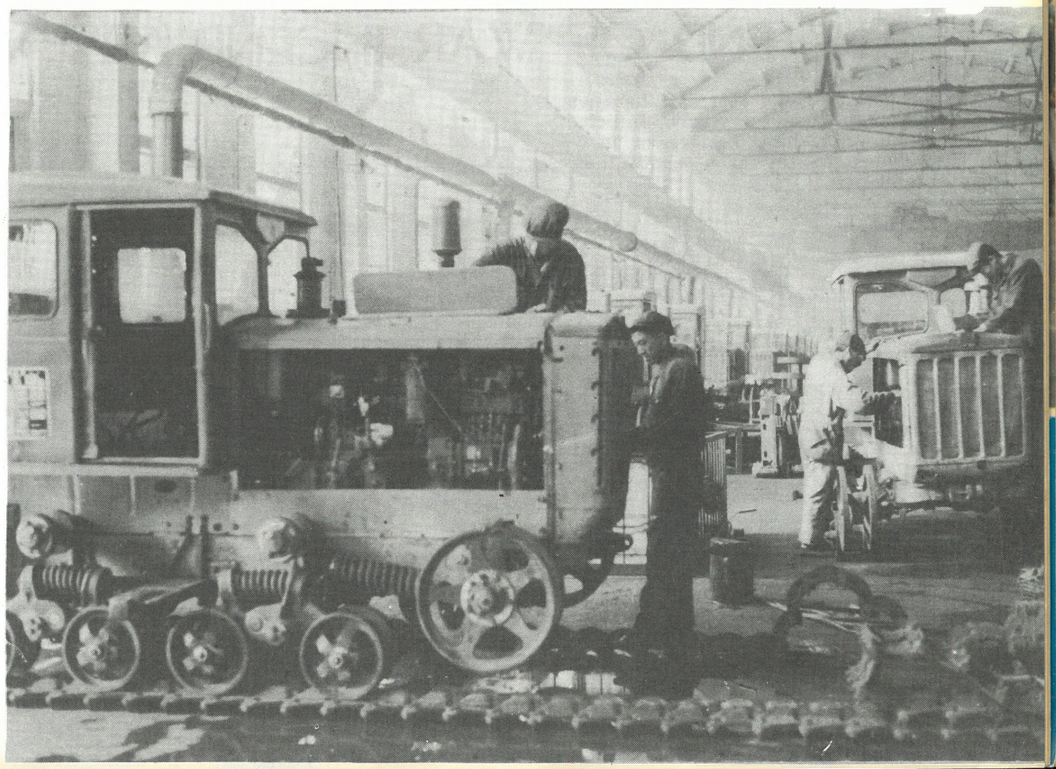
▲ Nguyen Van Troi, a young patriotic martyr of South Vietnam, is registered as a member of the Kim Ha Ok work-team at the insulation shop in Pyongyang Wire Factory

▼ The members of the 2nd work-team at the preparation shop in Songyo Knitting Factory, Pyongyang



▲ The workers at the packing shop in Heungnam Fertilizer Combine are steadily raising their productivity

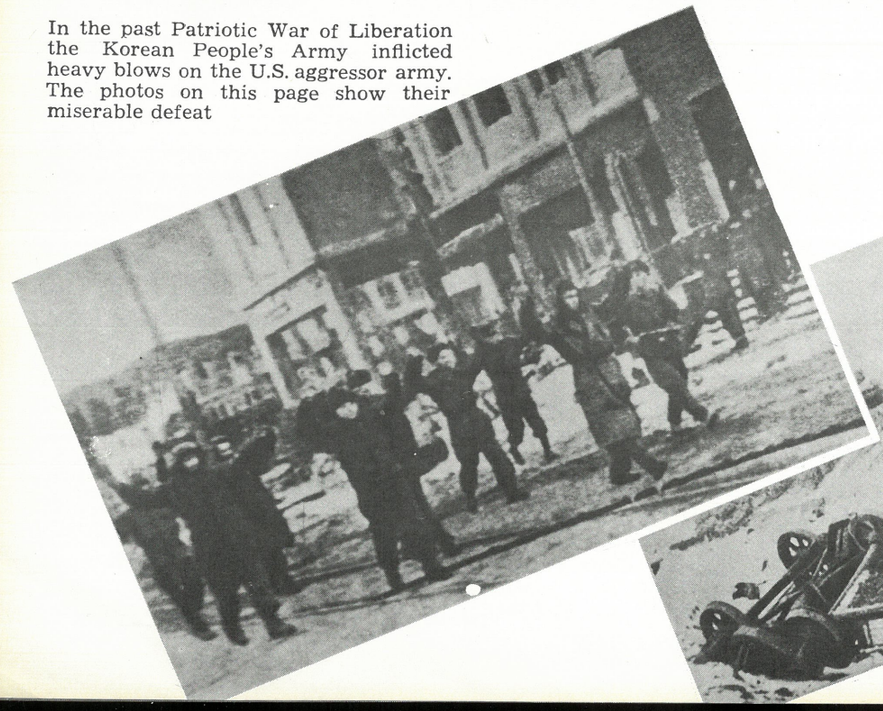
▼ The workers and technicians in Kiyang Tractor Factory are expanding their production, waging a collective innovation drive

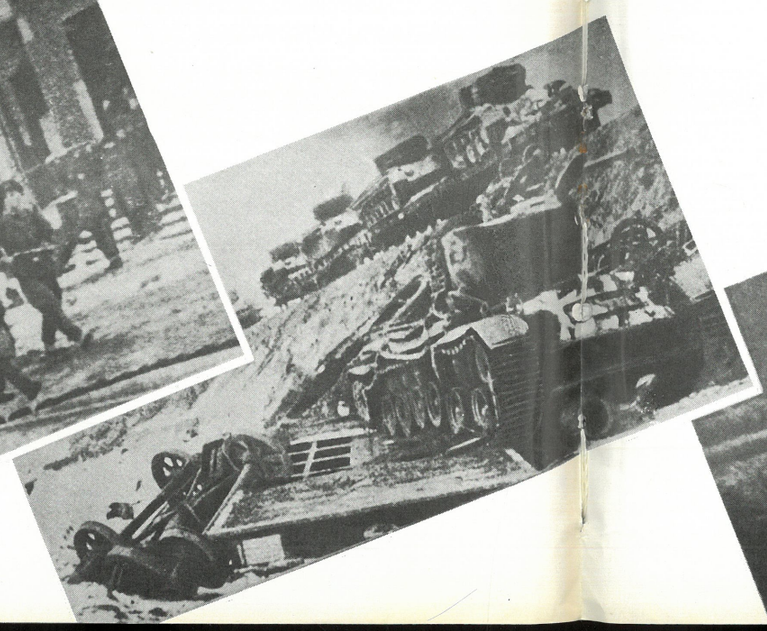


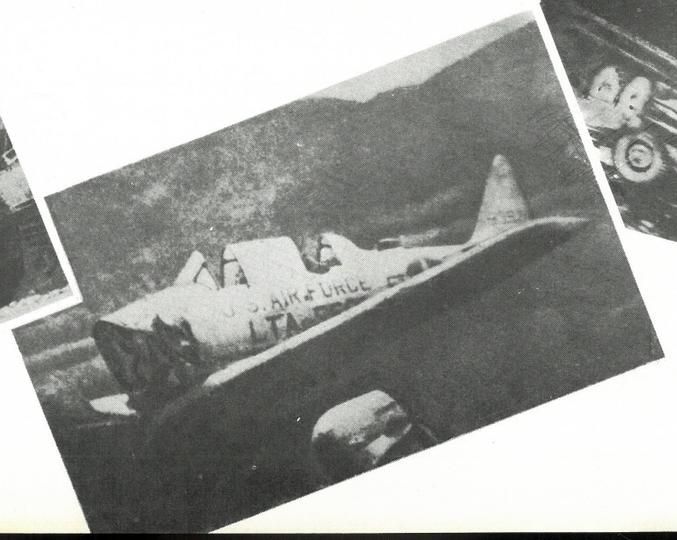
"Crossing Operation on the Han River"
Oil painting by Li Geun Hwa and Li Su Hyon

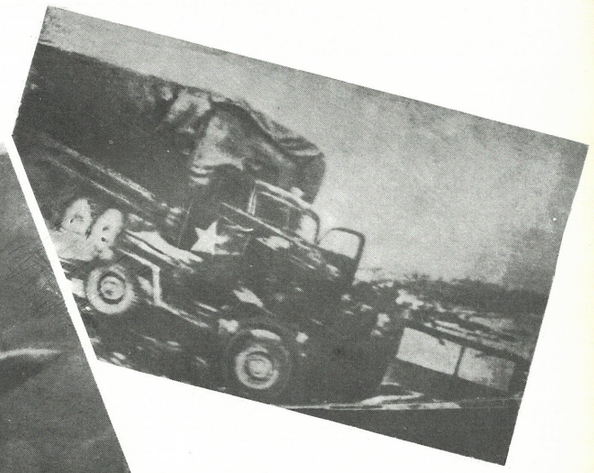
THE END OF WAR INCENDIARY

In the past Patriotic War of Liberation the Korean People's Army inflicted heavy blows on the U.S. aggressor army. The photos on this page show their miserable defeat



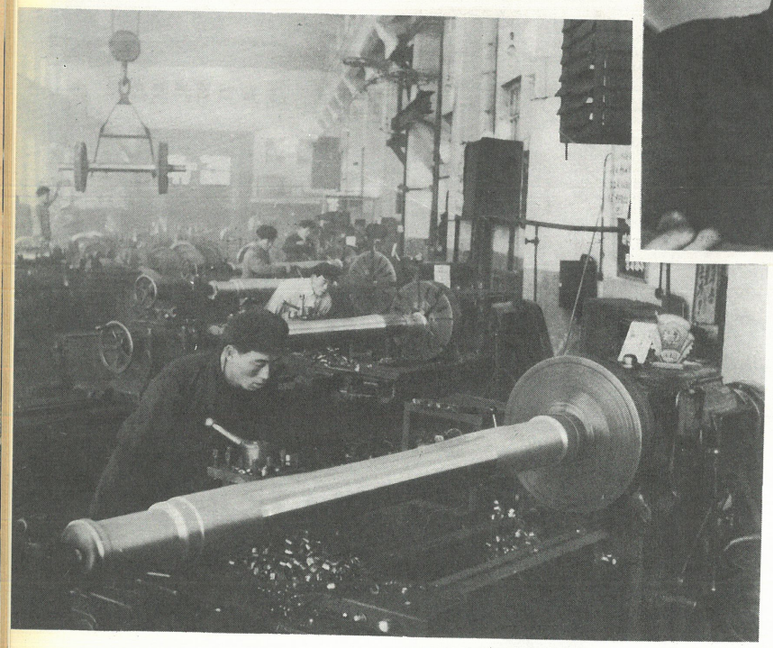




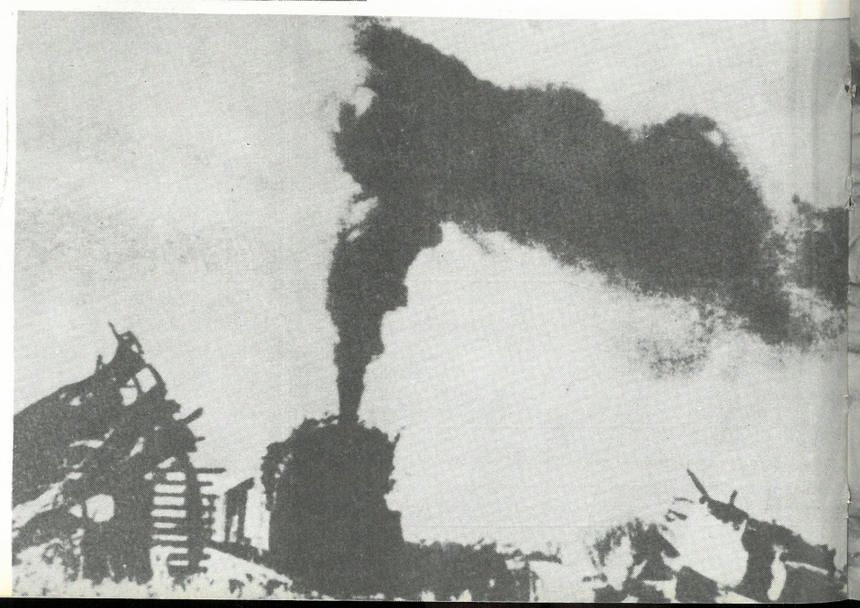


THE PRIDE OF TRANSPORT WORKERS

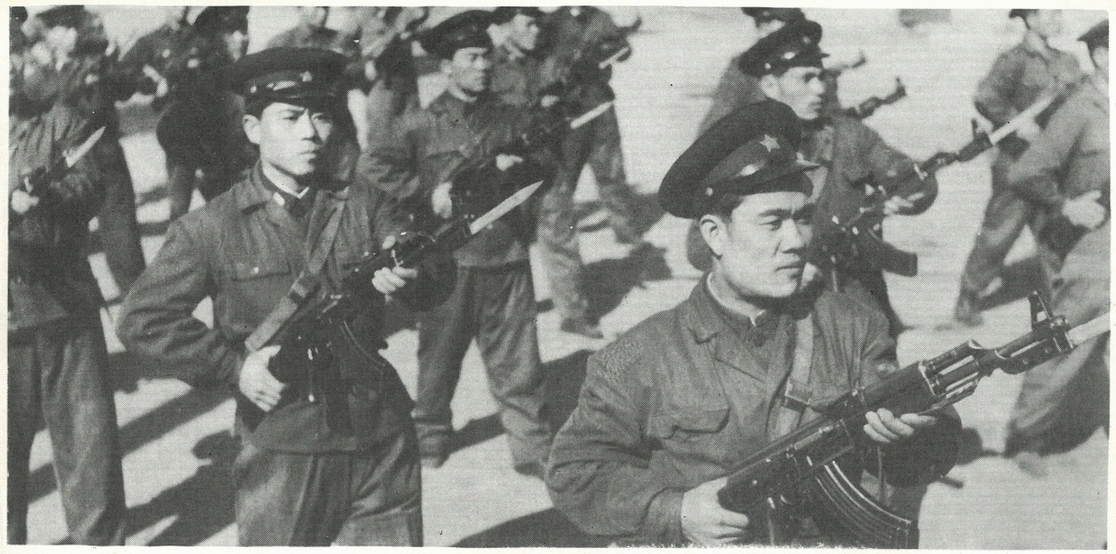
Electric engine "Reunification of Motherland" is always for safety run



The work-team members at the wheel-processing shop of the Wonsan Railway Factory are waging a movement for increasing production



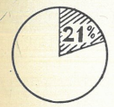
Transport workers showed heroism in discharging their duties in the thick of the Patriotic War of Liberation



Transport workers ready for labour and national defence

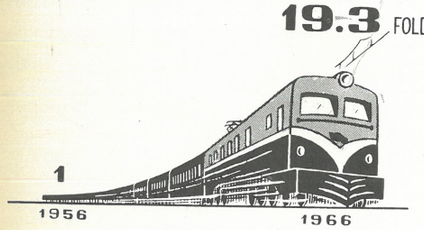
"Repairing an Iron Bridge" Drawn by Kim Du Il

GROWTH OF RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION IN 10 YEARS



PROPORTION OF ELECTRIFICATION OF THE RAILWAYS (1966)

VOLUME OF GOODS TRANSPORTED BY ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES (1966)



Transport workers are actively carrying on a safety run campaign

A scene from the performance of car checkers

(Continued from p. 10)

a responsible leader of a mass organization of the working class, he was unwilling to spare even a minute for his own family.

As he regarded the disrupted artery of the country as his own, he gave body and soul to the protection of the railway track so that the transportation should be ensured by all means.

During the Japanese colonial rule he was railway worker forced to work for 12 hours a day like an animal under a Japanese supervisor. After liberation he became a free man, being one of the masters of the land. He found a sense of high value in the people's power devoid of all exploitation and oppression.

As a trade union committee chairman, as a work-team leader and as a track maintenance worker, he played a leading role in all difficult jobs. He repaired tunnels frozen with ice formed from seeping water, and did the maintenance work in the bitter cold on Gaema Plateau. Whenever a train left for the front with supplies, he climbed up the locomotive with the driver and rode through the most difficult section of the line to see if there was anything to be done.

The Yankee imperialists were compelled to sign the armistice agreement on July 27, 1953. However, they are now still bent on preparing a new war in Korea. In view of this, Chairman Kim Man Sok is now devoting himself to the bringing-up of new better transport workers in support of the Party policy on the parallel development of economic construction and defence building. For 20-odd years since liberation he has persistently struggled for the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the country. Today, he continues to work as the chairman of the trade union committee in Danchon District.

Only by Koreans Themselves

Twenty-odd years have elapsed since Korea was liberated from the Japanese colonial rule on August 15, 1945. But our desire for the reunification of the country has not yet been realized. Why is it that we cannot see the reunification, the greatest aspiration of our nation?

Premier Kim Il Sung received from Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington D.C., a letter dated November 12, 1966, in which the latter set out his views on the question of the reunification of Korea.

In this connection, Premier Kim Il Sung sent a reply on January 4, 1967. The reply evoked unabated repercussions among the world public.

In his letter Premier Kim Il Sung elucidated once again the consistent position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on achieving the reunification on the principle of independency and expounded fair and reasonable ways and means to be used for the solution of the question.

As is clarified in the letter, the reunification of Korea is an affair of the Korean people themselves, and, therefore, should be achieved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference. This is because the question of reunification is purely a domestic matter of our nation.

With a half-million-year-long historical background and culture, our people, a homogeneous nation, used to live united as one, helping each other. The Koreans are a proud people who have ability to solve their own problems by themselves.

The Korean people have accumulated rich assets for the reunification and gained experiences and capability in the course of bringing about their prosperity, freedom and happiness in the northern part of Korea. Our people, grasping firmly their own destiny, have solved all their problems by themselves free from any outside interference.

Whenever encountered with difficult problems, they used their own brains, sought out methods for their solution and carried them through to the end believing in their own strength and talent.

As a result, the D.P.R.K. has built a firm independent national economy which is to serve for the reunification.

Then, why should such an important problem, a purely internal affair of our own, affecting the destiny of the nation be left to outside forces? Any reliance upon outside forces will certainly lead, as evidenced by historic facts, the nation to ruin.

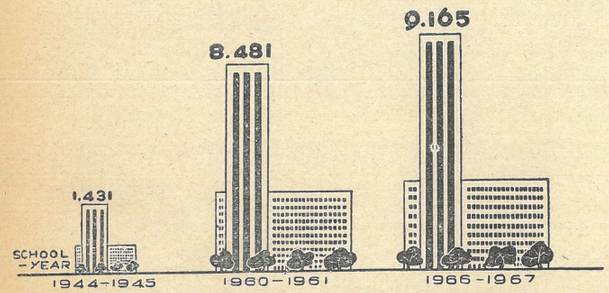
But at present Pak Jung Hi, a U.S. stooge, is relying on and inviting outside forces for the sole purpose of staying in power.

Only when independency is ensured can a fair solution be expected in the reunification question and can the interests and will of the Korean people be properly reflected. This is another reason why the reunification should be done by the Korean people themselves.

Parties, organizations and individuals should be given freedom of speech in politics anywhere in North and South Korea; people should be free to see whatever they like to see in North and South Korea, form their own judgement and to discuss about matters relating to the independence and prosperity of the nation so that they could draw appropriate conclusions by themselves.

If north-south general elections are held by means of a universal, equal and direct suffrage through secret ballot after creating above conditions, it will be possible to set up a unified democratic government fully reflecting the general will of the masses of the people of every walk of life.

But for 22 years since its occupation of South Korea the



THE Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently poured efforts on the education of the young generation.

It enforced in 1958 the compulsory secondary education system enabling every child to receive secondary education, and abolished tuition in 1959.

Stipends are now given to the students of the university and higher technical school, and school uniforms are provided to the students at all levels.

Today over 9,000 schools are functioning, enrolling one-fourths of the population. Students have the benefit of receiving education at the nearest schools available and are taught on equal level at different schools.

Today 98 higher educational institutes are being run in this part of the country where not a single university was seen before liberation. The number of the technicians and specialists stands at over 430,000. With these human assets on hand, our country has now entered a stage of stepping up technical and cultural revolutions in a more comprehensive way.

Recently the 6th session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. adopted the law on enforcing the universal nine-year compulsory technical education throughout the northern part of the country from April this year. Under the law, children from seven to sixteen are enrolled in schools.

CARE FOR NEW GENERATION

Only when compulsory education is combined with free education, can education become genuinely equal, popular, actually giving all the working people the right to education.

This is realized in our country. The expenditure on social and cultural services occupies 20 per cent of the annual state budget. This has made our people free from all worries about expenses for schooling.

From April 1 this year, the state is responsible for regular school education of the sons and daughters of the working people free of charge till they reach the working age.

The most important thing in the nine-year technical compulsory education is to prepare the new generation as men of new type developed in an all-round way through the combination of general education with technical education and education with production labour.

The education level is raised higher than that of the previous seven-year system.

In introducing the nine-year education, the policy of giving basic technical education alongside general education is being firmly kept.

The reality of our country demands all the working people to possess a wide knowledge on the basic theories on modern technology. For the national economy is being equipped with new technique and mechanization, automation, electrification and chemicalization have been widely introduced. Our working people are required to grasp modern technique.

Under the previous system of the seven-year compulsory education schoolchildren were given only basic technical knowledge in the three-year middle schools. But, as it could not give them sufficient knowledge on modern production, the two-year technical schools used to assume this task.

The newly reorganized five-year middle schools will teach schoolchildren basic theories on machinery, electricity and agriculture so that they may have a broad technical knowledge.

At the same time in higher classes, they will learn to handle modern means of labour, taking part in actual production activity.

The introduction of the nine-year technical compulsory education helps our education system develop on a higher plane.

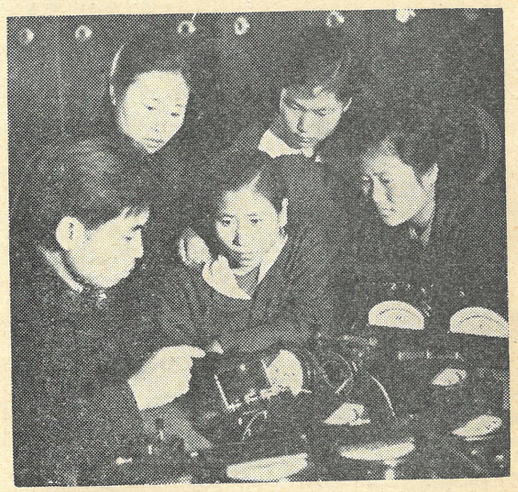
On the basis of the four-year primary school and five-year middle school stand the two-year high school (for general and basic technical education), three to four-year higher technical school (for secondary technical education) and the schools for training skilled worker (for trade education). The graduates of these schools are entitled to be admitted to higher educational institutes.

Meanwhile, schools for trade education have emerged at factories, mines, collieries, and construction enterprises.

These schools, different from the past passing-on-technique schools which admitted graduates from three-year junior middle schools, receive graduates from five-year middle schools, with an aim of training skilled hands.

In addition, the already established factory colleges and factory higher technical schools will be further developed so as to bring up continually intellectuals from working class origin.

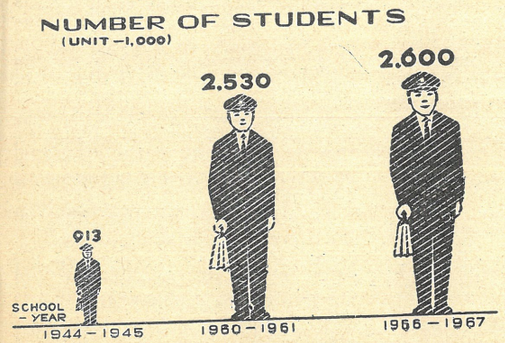
The Munpyong Smeltery, for example, upheld the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung who asked it to train technicians on its own efforts by organizing a rational education system under which workers might study without leaving their jobs. It founded a passing-on-technique school and a technical school, and a factory college in 1959. As a result it has turned out to this date 279 engineers and 594 assistant engineers.

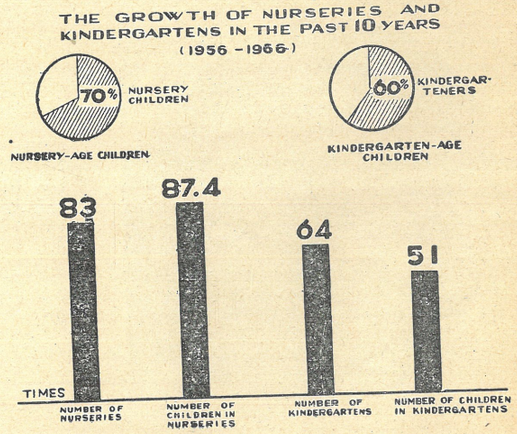


At the laboratory attached to the High Metal-engineering School

Under the new education system, a general education is given in the first stage of the secondary education whereas in its second stage it divides into three systems—high school, higher technical school and skilled worker school—on which stand higher educational institutes. This system will meet the growing requirement of the society for able workers.

The enforcement of the general compulsory technical education and the development of the popular education have opened wide the door of learning to all and have once more displayed the popular character of our education system.





United States has persisted in its obstruction to the reunification of Korea, interfering with it by all means.

They have killed even the slightest possibility of reunification through the Pak Jung Hi clique, resorting to aggression and war. Actually, the American imperialists are scheming to perpetuate the split of Korea. Let alone the reunification, they never want to see Korea democratized.

They have brought illegally the Korean question to the United Nations. This is designed to "legalize", under the signboard of the U.N., their colonial policy of enslavement and policy of war, and to extend their colonial rule to the northern part of Korea.

The United Nations can never solve the problem of reunification of Korea. It is nothing but a wild fancy to want the reunification of the country achieved through outside forces.

However, the American hireling Pak Jung Hi advocates the reunification under U.N. supervision as the only "practical line" to be taken. What is more, Pak Jung Hi is trying to stifle the aspiration of the South Korean people for reunification, saying that the reunification question should be taken up in earnest only in the latter part of the seventies.

Only traitors persisting in permanent division of the land could behave in such a treacherous manner. It is merely a dirty trick to prolong their ignominious life.

But the Korean people will never permit them to resort to such a manoeuvring no matter how scheming they are. We are determined to accomplish the reunification and not to hand down the tragedy of the divided nation to our younger generation.

Consequently, the peoples in North and South Korea are waging today a nation-wide struggle to drive out the U.S. aggressors from our land.

Iron Ball Weighing 360 kg

Visitors to the Museum of the Korean Revolution usually halt before an iron ball weighing 360 kg. It is one of the cursed relics which were used by the management of Oji Paper Mill (run by the Japanese) in Sinuiju for the exploitation of the Korean workers.

When the Japanese hired a spiderman or a carrier, they tested the strength of the job hunters by forcing them to carry this iron ball two by two together. Only those qualified in the test were given jobs.

The workers thus hired had to drag timbers from the forest down to the river and made rafts and carried them up to the pulp shop with bare hands. Some of them had to work as spidermen on dizzily high places. Many people were killed or maimed while doing such arduous work.

"The mill was a slaughter-house. I myself suffered a lot there. It was the very place where I lost my husband," said Kim Gwi Nyo working at present at the paper shop in the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill.

According to her, she used to work 12 hours a day, receiving 15 sen a day, the price of a pack of ordinary cigarettes. Even this starvation wage was not paid properly. They cut one-fifth of the wage when a worker arrived late even a minute. A word of complaint to the foreman was regarded as an act of resistance and the wage was cut as a fine for punishment.

"There used to happen a lot of accidents in the mill. No workers could work at ease. Once my husband was struck by a piece of iron," said the woman still recalling vividly the incident with great grievance.

Her husband was seriously wounded. She carried him on her back to the provincial hospital. He was not admitted, because she did not have money to pay for the hospitalization. She asked in vain for help to the mill authorities. Nobody cared much. The management had already struck off her husband's name from the list of the workers' names.

In this way many Korean workers suffered in this mill. Workers lost arms and legs at the timber-shop. People at the pulp shop wilted slowly being poisoned by sulfurous hydride. At the timber station people were killed and crippled by falling trees. Workers hated the Japanese colonialists and burned with a strong desire for resistance.

"How long have we to endure such a life? We must unite and rise up to fight. Let's overthrow this world so accursed!"

The awakened workers organized themselves and put up resistance. Neither whips nor prison nor scaffold could cow the united workers. Meanwhile, information about the victories scored by anti-Japanese partisans threw a light even on this hell-like place. The long pent-up hatred and indignation of the workers broke out at last on October 31, 1934. The machine stopped at once. The workers gathered in the playground.

"We condemned the Japs, shouting slogans such as: 'Stop national discrimination!' 'Raise the wages!' 'Improve the working conditions!' All of us went on strike without a single slacker," said Hwang Bong Ryop who took part in the strike at the time. He is now working at the paper shop in the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill.

At the time, reporting the threatening situation, the Donga Ilbo (a Korean daily) pointed out: " The chimney-stack of the Mill is standing smokeless on the bank of the Aprok River . . ."

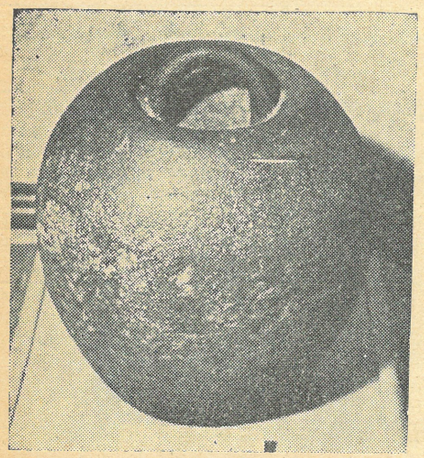
"In order to crush our struggle the Japs advertized in bold characters, inviting new workers. There were a large crowd of unemployed wandering in the streets. Yet, nobody responded to this invitation. We were supported by all the people. As a result, the Japs were compelled to make a promise to meet our demands. They surrendered to our stubborn attitude," said an old man who personally participated in this strike.

* * *

Today in Sinuiju, in the same place where the Japanese used to exploit and oppress the Korean workers, we see a gigantic mill set up by our own people with their own brains and efforts.

Even in the place known in the past as Janggapdari Slum appeared flats 3-4-5 stories-high, nursery, hospital, stores. Ri Kil Son, Hwang Bong Ryop, Kim Deuk Su, Kim Gwi Nyo, and other workers whose life in the past cannot be described without bitterness, are living today in these flats and are working as the masters of this big chemical fibre mill.

Flower-gardens are flourishing in the place once so accursed and abhored. People are happy here because they have become the real masters of the country and power after getting rid of the colonial aggressors.



Iron Ball weighing 360 kg. telling of the bitter life experienced by the workers

Surveillance System

One of the main devices used by the South Korean authorities for suppressing and exploiting the workers is the Surveillance System now prevalent in South Korea. This system is being practised through various means and forms. The employment of "military men" may be quoted as one of the means. The "military men" are a variety from the "military mission" which was composed of incumbent servicemen and sent mainly to "state-run" enterprises to suppress labour activities right after the Korean war in 1953. The "military men" are discharged officers assigned to major factories and enterprises at large. They get orders from the political commissioner attached to the Ministry of National Defence as well as from the officer in charge of labour in the South Korean Branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and in the CIA of the puppet government.

The "military men" are keeping secret records on every worker. They note down the trend of thoughts and activities of the workers and report them to their superior. Besides, they may put forth suggestions about how to suppress effectively the labour movement.

It happened in March last year when the dockers in Pusan organized a strike in demand of a wage increase. The "military men" concerned denounced the leader of the strike to the Pusan headquarters of the U.S. Eighth Army. A South Korean paper reported that two trade union leaders had been detained as a result of the activities of the "military men"; that the struggle had been much hampered following the mobilization of a company of the ROK Army (South Korean puppet troops).

Another form of the Surveillance System is the employment of policemen. This form had been brewing since long time by the South Korean authorities, but failed on account of the stubborn opposition put up by the workers. However, since Pak Jung Hi came into power it was instituted on April 3, 1962 with the backing of his military regime.

The policemen are camouflaged as private police force stationed to protect the properties of factories and enterprises at the request of the owners of the factories and enterprises. That is why, their salaries are paid from the owners' coffers.

The main duty of these policemen is to observe the activities of the workers and to suppress the struggle of the workers while running the "crime-prevention committee" and "crime-prevention corps" set up in the factories and enterprises (organizations set up for arresting flagrant offenders). The following passage is found in the regulations on the employment of such policemen:

"Policemen assigned to factories and enterprises are bound to comply with the instructions given by the chief of the relevant police station. Their salaries are paid by the owners of factories and enterprises concerned. Their basic duty rest with the protection of property as well as with the prevention of disorderly behaviour of the workers."

In executing such a duty they

South Korean Workers Denied May Day

The South Korean workers are denied May Day, the day of unity and struggle of the world working class. The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their lackeys, deprived them of this spring holiday together with freedom, job, life and all other rights. They try to whitewash this vicious act with democracy.

Yet, Pak Jung Hi, a faithful bootlicker of the U.S. imperialists, has the cheek to twaddle that he would "guarantee the rights and interests" of workers, reduce the jobless population by two million and "double the national income." But his profusion of pretty phrases fall on the deaf ears of the South Korean workers and people at large, who know only too well the true worth of the big talk of the U.S. imperialists and their vassals.

By proclaiming such reactionary laws as the "labour standards law" and "trade union law", the Pak Jung Hi bandits totally ruled out the democratic rights of workers, including their rights to form trade unions and call strikes.

They have planted a whole gang of secret agents among the workers to keep a watchful eye on them.

The South Korean workers are forced to reconcile themselves to slavish submission and unbridled exploitation.

"Eight-hour workday is like bread in pic-

(Continued on p. 30)

A sea of people in demonstration against the establishment of the separate "government" to be set up in 1948 in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists

make direct contact with the lieutenant in charge of labour relations posted at the police station concerned. During the period from 1962 to 1963 they arrested some 300 workers who had taken part in labour disputes, strikes or demonstrations. Besides, they laid off a great number of workers.

The most cunning form resulted from the Surveillance System is the Labour Supervising System. Labour supervisors under control of the Labour Bureau of the puppet government are posted in the provincial government. They act as if they were dealing justly with employment conditions, wage assessment, complaints, requests, etc. But, it is not so in reality. A South Korean radio station reported that the labour supervisor in South Chungchong Province received in the first half of the past year a heap of complaints about the violation of employment contract and working hour. Out of these complaints, 92 cases were rejected without any explanation.

The most practical form of the Surveillance System is "On the Spot Supervision." The daily activities of the workers are put under observance through this means.

The "On the Spot Supervision" is organized in diverse forms assuming different names. One of them is intended for supervising day labourers working at wharves or construction sites. It is empowered to play a middleman's role in matters concerning the regulation of working norms and wages.

Another one is devised to deal with contracting businesses. Here the boss is given a certain amount of work with corresponding number of workers besides the controlling power over the workers. This system is applied mainly to the industrial fields such as mining and manufacture. The boss is empowered to fix working hours, to supervise attendance, to regulate wages and to lay off workers.

For instance, it has been reported by a South Korean paper that in Jangsong Mine a worker who had been absent for three days because of illness was dismissed outright.

Notwithstanding all these measures devised by the Pak Jung Hi puppet government to oppress the workers, the latters' struggle cannot be stopped. According to the news reported in early April last year by the Central Radio in South Korea, 193 conductors working for the Hamyong Passenger Bus Company in Seoul had gone on strike in protest against the supervisors who beat and searched them in person. As a result, 35 buses stood still, throwing the traffic into utter confusion.

Accoring to the South Korean press, about 500 Korean workers belonging to the Korean Labour Corps waged a sit-down strike because they were indignant at the American authorities who let their "military men" investigate them systematically, discharging them at random.

"Liaison Man"

"Liaison men" are taking upon themselves a job that resembles something done by the labour department of a stevedore company. They organize dockers for work, allot jobs among them, supervise them during the working hours, pay wages and so on and so forth.

Under the patronage of the authorities they act in the interest of the employers while getting remuneration from the dockers.

The latters are being fleeced in such a way that a sum equal to the wage of one worker is set aside by each working unit as their contribution to the "wages for liaison men." In this way no small part of the wages of the workers is sliced off for the "liaison men." The yearly amount of their appropriation is equivalent to the wages paid to more than 1,800 workers in Inchon harbour.

The "liaison men" take ten per cent out of the workers' wages when they exchange the "chits" in cash for the workers who receive them as wages. They also embezzle a large sum of money as wages for non-existing "bogus workers."

According to the South Korean press, there are some 100 "liaison men" in Inchon harbour. Facts so far known show that everyone of them takes away the fruits of four dockers' toil in the name of "wages for liaison men," by discounting the dockers' wages and swallowing the wages paid to bogus workers, etc.

The "liaison men" receive a certain amount of remuneration from their employers too, but not satiated with it, they even cheat dockers of their "extra pay," "trade union membership fees," "insurance fees" and what not. It was laid bare recently that they had swindled 18 million won of "extra pay," some 1 million won of "membership fees" and 620,000 won of "insurance fees."

The "cadres" of the trade union are such vicious sharks that the political freedom and rights of the dockers are completely discarded out of their mind. If the latters put in a claim for jobs or for proper wages, the formers pelt them with insults and in the worst cases they even go the length of dismissing them hand in glove with the employers. As a matter of fact, at the beginning of last year they conspired with the employers and sacked 20-odd dockers without a justifiable reason.

Today South Korean workers are harassed constantly by a number of overt and covert evil-doers—policemen stationed in the work-places, "military men," labour superintendents, overseers, foremen, intelligencers, spies, etc.

The "liaison men" just belong to this category of people, a modern type of labour-gang bosses backed by the authorities.

DANGEROUS COLLUSION

In July last year President Johnson presented to the public his idea on the so-called Pacific Age. According to him, Japan with her developed industrial capacity should play the leading role in the realization of this idea.

In tune with this declaration, Premier Sato of Japan blabbed that the policy of close relationship between the United States and Japan would continue without change as long as he remained in power. The present trend shows that the Japanese militarists are actively fawning upon the Yankee imperialists.

The reason why the Americans want to boost the guiding role of Japan in Asia does not need a long explanation. They have actually revived and rearmed the Japanese militarists in a systematic way with the purpose of inducing them to play the role of shock-brigade for the realization of their ambition — aggression on Asia.

On the other hand, the Japanese militarists have taken up this plot willingly because they are intent on realizing as early as possible their original ambition to make Japan the "lord" of Asia, presenting it as the leading nation in Asia.

The Flame of War Rekindled

After the second world war the Americans have resorted to all sorts of tricks to revive Japanese militarism so as to make use of it as a link in the chain of their world strategy. Taking advantage of their unilateral occupation, they exempted the Emperor of Japan, the first-rate war criminal, from the international tribunal of war criminals, violating all the international agreements dealing with the status of a defeated nation. Besides, the then U.S. Commander MacArthur preserved the emperor's absolutism, highly praising the emperor as being more powerful than the strength of 20 motorized units. Meanwhile the U.S. Defense Department instructed MacArthur in August 1945 to carry out their policies through the Japanese government institutions and agencies, the emperor included. Moreover, the backbone of the Imperial Army has been hidden under the camouflage of land and marine police forces and in other forms.

After the war the Americans transferred to the Japanese monopolies 850 munition factories which had to be dissolved. They invigorated the Japanese munition manufacturers with 2,100 million dollars of aid given to Japan up to 1951.

During the period of the Korean war the reactionary rulers of America and Japan signed unilaterally the San Francisco Peace Treaty, U.S.—Japan "Security Pact," "Mutual Defence Aid Agreement" and other military agreements. The Japanese armed forces started as a constabulary force in 1950 have now been converted into the Self-Defence Corps, a regular armed force with ground, naval and air forces far superior in firepower and mobility than the Imperial Army in the pre-war period. To rearm the Japanese forces, America gave 1,200 million dollars of military aid to Japan during the period from 1951 to 1959. Thanks to the new Japan-U.S. "Security Pact" signed in 1960, the United States is now enabled to mobilize the Japanese armed forces for their aggression on Asia under the guise of "mutual defence". At the same time it have opened up for the Japanese militarism a road to nuclear armament.

Japanese militarism thus revived under the patronage of the U.S. imperialism is growing into an aggressive force in Asia as a flame of dangerous war.

Japanese Militarism on the Prowl

U.S. imperialism has sunk irrevocably into the bog of their aggressive policy in Asia, especially

in Vietnam. So, it is trying in good earnest to knock together the countries in this region to form an Asian anti-communist military alliance, hoping in this way to appease the anti-American sentiments of the peoples in Asia as well as to lighten the burden of economic aid committed to these countries, while making Japan play the leading role in this region.

In view of this, Japanese militarism is taking advantage of this opportunity and began to extend aggressive claws to the Asian countries with U.S. backing. Thus it has entered the practical stage of overseas expansion so as to realize their old dream—the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Recently, the Japanese ruling circles following the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," have sponsored many international conferences such as "Ministerial Talks for the Economic Development in South-east Asia," "General Meeting for the Founding of the Asian Development Bank," "Conference for Agricultural Development of South-east Asia," etc, besides actively participating in the "Ministerial Talks in Asia and Pacific Region." Thus they are trying hard to play the leading role in the anti-communist bloc in Asia.

All these facts show that the reactionaries in America and Japan are intent on creating "Asia for Asiatics under the leadership of Japan." Thus they are making means of aggression to be used by the ruling circles of America and Japan which are planning to develop the resources of South-east Asia with U.S. dollars and Japanese technique.

As a result, the scouts of aggression are now frequenting the countries in this region under such spurious signboards as: "aid," "joint development," "economic and technical cooperation," etc.

Since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" the Japanese militarists are stepping up their economic and military infiltration into South Korea. They are bent on paving a way for the aggression on Asian Continent through South Korea.

The "Ministerial Conference for the Economic Development in South-east Asia" is one of the main links in the chain of their shady schemes. This is a plot resulted from Johnson's speech delivered in Baltimore in April 1965. In the conference the Japanese ruling circles promised to increase the amount of their economic aid up to one per cent of their national income. In this way they are actively supporting Johnson's "stick and carrot" policy. In short, it shows the Japanese intention of making secure their position as the leader in this region through economic means.

As for the "Asia Development Bank," the Japanese militarists along with the Americans invested 200 million dollars each to this bank. This made them placed in controlling positions. As a result, a Japanese was appointed the president of the bank. Now they are scheming to make use of the invested capital for their aggressive purpose under the name of development.

The economic aid handed out by the Japanese under the name of "development" and "cooperation" is allocated exclusively for the development of mine, agriculture and public utilities, totally disregarding heavy industry.

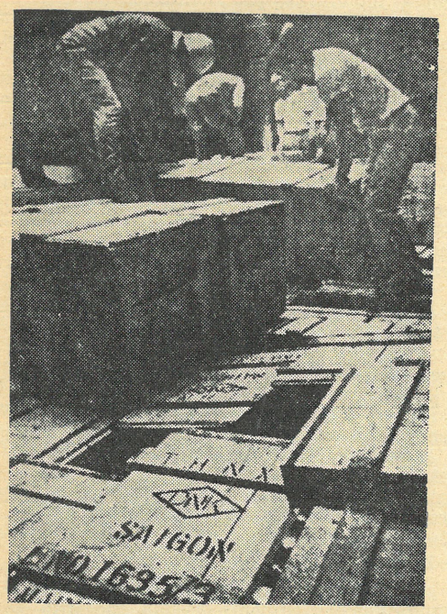
All this is nothing but a means to pay a way to aggression, creating an illusion with high-sounding slogans among the people in the countries concerned. They are intent on infiltrating into these countries with deft tricks such as "technical cooperation," "financial aid," and the like in order to control the economic arteries of these countries. In this way they are tying these countries hand and foot to the status of backward agricultural countries forever as supply bases of raw material and markets for Japanese industrial goods.

The Japanese monopolists have come out to create a power bloc in South-east Asia controlled by yen with increased capital export, expecting to get super-profits through unequal exchange of goods. In this sense they are looking forward to subjugate these countries economically.

The successive schemes unfolded so far by the Japanese militarists are merely expressions of practical efforts made by them since 1965 in the realization of their active Asian policy. It shows that Japan has entered a new stage in the revival of militarism and in the formation of a power bloc.

Little wonder that the Washington Post commented on the Conference for the "Economic Development of South-east Asia" to the effect that the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" was reviving with good prospects.

In short, the Japanese militarists extend their aggressive claws with dollars on their back. Herein lies the menace of Japanese militarism. Nevertheless, the peoples in Asia are awakened. They will not allow again the aggression of the Japanese militarists.



War supplies are being loaded in Kobe harbour, Japan. On the packages are stamped: To Saigon. Made in Japan

Reckless Acts

Recently the U.S. war escalation entered a new phase more serious than before. The big shots at White House and Pentagon have taken a dangerous step. They are further intensifying their bombing on North Vietnam while bombarding the areas north of the Demilitarized Zone and the coast along the Gulf of Bac Bo and dropping mines into the rivers and waterways.

This is not only a criminal act against the Vietnamese people but also an intolerable challenge to the peace-loving people throughout the world and to the public opinion demanding to stop unconditionally the bombing and all the hostile acts being committed by the U.S. imperialists.

In connection with this, the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions issued a statement on March 3. The statement resolutely denounced the U.S. atrocities and especially the recent step of war escalation taken by the Yankees in Vietnam.

The statement points out that the Vietnamese working class and the entire members of the trade union demand the U.S. imperialists to stop unconditionally their bombing against North Vietnam and other acts of war once and for all and quit South Vietnam at once, taking back all its troops and those of its satellites. It stresses that the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation is the sole and lawful representative of the South Vietnamese people and that the Vietnam question should be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves.

The VFTU appealed to the working class all over the world, asking for a more active and stronger support to the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people by taking effective measures to check every U.S. scheme to intensify the war escalation against Vietnam.

The Korean working class and trade union condemn the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists who are desperate in an attempt to realize by force their ambition. Also, they extend a whole-hearted support to the firm stand and resolve of the Vietnamese people who are bent on fighting against the Yankee aggressors to the end.

The U.S. bombing of the industrial districts in North Vietnam clearly shows that it is a part of war escalation in Vietnam taken by the American imperialists under the pretext of "peace negotiation."

With every passing day, the Yankee aggressors are sinking deeper into the mire, although they are trying hard to wriggle out of it by escalating their aggressive war. The U.S. imperialists have dragooned into South Vietnam more than 410,000 troops and tens of thousands of satellite troops. They are desperately resorting to their bombing of North Vietnam while deploying a large number of troops for mopping-up operations.

On the other hand, the American imperialists are trying to retrieve their military defeats with their "peace negotiation" hoax. But this is out of question. Today such a trick can fool nobody, much less the heroic Vietnamese people.

The American imperialists are trying to subdue the Vietnamese people by force. Their clamour for "unlimited bombing" and "pressure with strength" prove their ambition all the more clearly. Recently they held a conference at Guam to further escalate their aggressive war in Vietnam.

The more frantic the U.S. imperialists are, the more the fraternal Vietnamese are resolved to fight. They are smashing the new offensive waged by the enemy both in North and South Vietnam. Already over 1,700 Yankee planes were shot down in North Vietnam. The South Vietnamese Liberation Army wiped out over 233,000 enemy troops including 100,000 U.S. troops during 11 months in 1966.

The Korean working class and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea regard the successes won by the fraternal Vietnamese people as their own and warmly congratulate for their brilliant feats.

As the U.S. imperialists are escalating the war in Vietnam, so the working class of the world should escalate their movement to oppose U.S. imperialism, supporting the Vietnamese people.

The Korean working class and the GFTUK are standing always by the side of the fraternal people of Vietnam. They are supporting both materially and morally the Vietnamese brothers and sisters who are struggling to defend the North, to liberate the South and to achieve the reunification of their country. At every opportunity available, the GFTUK has asserted that the Vietnam question should be solved on the basis of the four-point position of the Government of the DRV and the five-point statement made by the SVNFL.

Whenever the delegation of the GFTUK attended various international meetings, it condemned the "peace talks" offered by the U.S. imperialists. And it has strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists stop unconditionally their bombing of North Vietnam and other bellicose acts and get out of South Vietnam without delay, taking back their aggressive forces and the troops of their satellites.

The working class and trade unions of all countries are expressing solidarity with the brothers and sisters of Vietnam, holding meetings and demonstrations to give an active support to them. There is no place without ringing such a slogan as "Yankees, get out your blood-stained hands off Vietnam!" Time passes in favour of the brothers and sisters of Vietnam and to the disadvantage of the U.S. aggressors. In these days too, the patriotic Vietnamese working people united firmly as one body are severely flogging the "great America."

Though the United States appears to be mighty, but she is actually weak. The victory and defeat have been decided. Only Washington is unwilling to admit its defeat. But nobody has the right to deny the sheer reality.

A Letter From GFTUK

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent a letter to trade union organizations and their activists in various countries in connection with the grave provocations committed by the U.S. aggressors along the Military Demarcation Line. The text of the letter is as follows.

The U.S. imperialists perpetrated a new grave provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On April 5, the U.S. imperialist aggressor army suddenly opened an intensive machine-gun and automatic rifle fire against our civil police personnel who were performing normal patrol duty east of Panmunjom in the portion of our side in the demilitarized zone, killing 5 persons and wounding one other.

The working class and entire people of Korea express burning indignation at the barbarous homicidal act of U.S. imperialism.

The recent murder by U.S. imperialism is part of the planned, deliberate military provocations against the Korean people.

It shows that the feverish war preparation machination of U.S. imperialism in Korea has reached an extremely dangerous stage.

The U.S. imperialists have been ceaselessly committing military provocations along the military demarcation line against the northern half of our Republic.

Especially, since U.S. President Johnson's visit to South Korea last October, the provocations of all manners of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army have rapidly increased and have become more malicious.

This is clearly proved by the fact that in the recent five months alone, they fired ten thousand odd rounds of ammunition into the northern half of our Republic, infiltrated naval vessels of all types into the coastal seas of our side on more than two hundred occasions, and even carried out bombardment by sending flotillas.

Not long ago, the U.S. side naval vessels received a severe punishment at the hands of the Korean People's Army, while making an armed attack after intruding into our coastal sea.

The U.S. imperialists' unabated provocations are closely related with their overall plan for aggression upon Asia.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are madly trying to provoke a new war in Korea, while further expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam.

The criminal scheme of U.S. imperialism is undermining Korean armistice and gravely menacing peace in Asia.

The working class and entire people of Korea are heightening vigilance against all machinations of U.S. imperialism and of the Pak Jung Hi gang and are closely watching each step of their provocations.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors unleash a new war in Korea, the entire Korean people will deal annihilating blows to them and make a clean sweep of them.

We are confident that you will resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists for their criminal machinations to provoke a new war in Korea in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement and that you will spare no effort to check and frustrate it.

With regards,
Central Committee,
General Federation of Trade Unions
of Korea

Pyongyang, April 10th 1967

(Continued from page 25)

ture in South Korea," said a South Korean newspaper.

After clawing their way to the puppet regime, the Pak Jung Hi clique issued the "wage freezing order" and they have pegged the workers' wages at low level over the last six years. Spiralling market prices aside, tax levies this year are estimated at 46 per cent above last year. The real income of the workers in general at the end of last year was 25 per cent below the 1960 figure.

The greedy bosses of enterprise patronized by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique grind down the workers to make the maximum profit. They even supply anti-somniferous drugs to workers to keep them awake late into the night.

They impose harmful labour upon underage boys and girls.

They pay workers starvation wages, less than one-quarter of the minimum living cost. And even these are kept in arrears more often than not. At the end of September last year, 111,600,000 won for 20,000 workers was kept in arrears at 36 enterprises.

Such being the situation, the workers find it hard to send their children to school.

Lamented a South Korean paper: "the workers are in a tragic position to hand down the legacy of poverty to their children, their life being so poor and being left without opportunity to educate their children".

For strengthening
INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

HAIL TO "AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY!"

Every year May 25 is marked as "African Liberation Day."

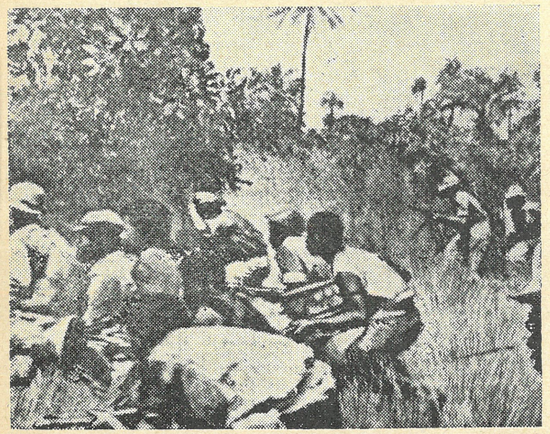
The people on the African Continent greet this day as a day for national independence and liberation and against imperialism and colonialism.

On this occasion this year, the working class and trade unions of Korea extend their militant solidarity with the entire African working people who are fighting for the complete emancipation of Africa under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Today the last foothold of the cursed colonial system on the Continent is crumbling as a result of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle, while newly independent countries are emerging one after another. Last year two more countries —Basutoland and Bechuanaland—hoisted the flag of independence over the Continent of Africa.

In the meantime, a number of newly independent countries such as Mali, Guinea, the Congo (B.), Tanzania, etc. are now safeguarding their independence, fighting off the incessant manoeuvrings of imperialism. They have registered splendid results in building national economy and culture relying on their own efforts and resources.

In the past Mali badly felt shortage of food but today she has a surplus which she exports to her neighbours. Turning to good account her rich resources, she has already built a number of factories and enterprises. Tanzania is now going on with her five-year plan (July 1964—June 1969) which is meant for her to build the foundation of a self-supporting national economy. Other newly-born countries have also made brilliant achievements while creating a new life. This is a powerful inspiration to the people on this Continent who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism.



The patrictic armed force of Portuguese Guinea shower fire on the colonialist troops

Young people of Mali carrying on military training

At present the central and southern parts of Africa are surrounded by the people who are engaged in an irresistible armed struggle trying to stifle the last breath of imperialism and colonialism there. The armed units of the Congolese (K.) revolutionaries are expanding the scope of their activities. Last year the patriots of Portuguese Guinea, who had already liberated half of its territory, killed some 2,000 Portuguese troops and wrecked more than 100 armoured cars and military lorries. The revolutionary armed force of Angola has already taken hold of one-sixth of its entire territory fanning out from its northern mountainous area, and are now fighting in nine out of the thirteen provinces. Last year the liberation fighters of Mozambique killed 1,500-odd colonialist troops and shot down six enemy planes. Two-thirds of the territory are now under their control.

Uneasiness reigns over colonialism. The colonialists have thrown large contingents of troops into action. But all the ways and means employed by them have proved utterly powerless in face of the surging revolutionary struggle of the working people on the Continent. Although the road toward national liberation is thorny, the final victory is in store for the African people fighting for the cause of justice.

The working class and trade unions of Korea have consistently supported the African working people struggling for the consolidation of their national independence and liberation. We oppose the counter-revolutionary forces of imperialism directed against our African friends, and also their scheme to worm themselves into the African countries through this or that crafty medium.

The working people in Africa are raising their voice against the "peace corps." Mali, Tanzania and other countries are manifesting further their spirit of independency and self-reliance.

Our working class regard the struggle and successes of the African friends as their own. Marking the "African Liberation Day" we salute our counterparts in Africa, and wish the African people fresh successes in their struggle for independency against imperialism and colonialism.

WFTU Demands Repatriation of Korean Youth Kim Dong Hi to DPRK

The Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions sent a telegram on March 11 to the Japanese Government, sharply condemning its base scheme to hand over South Korean refugee Kim Dong Hi to the puppet clique of South Korea and demanding it to send him to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unconditoinally and immediately.

Kim Dong Hi took refuge in Japan, resolutely refusing to be taken to the battlefield of South Vietnam by the Pak Jung Hi clique and asked the Japanese Government to send him to the DPRK. This act of Kim Dong Hi, the telegram pointed out, was a just act which should be supported by everyone who prizes national dignity and justice.

The telegram said:

The unwarranted move of the Japanese Government against Kim Dong Hi is a despicable act wantonly trampling underfoot international practice and the basic spirit of the declaration on human rights. We, therefore, resolutely denounce it.

If the Japanese authorities deport Kim Dong Hi by force to South Korea, the world peaceloving people including the Japanese people will consider it as clear proof of their help to the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique in the war of aggression in Vietnam.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, in the name of the workers of the whole world, strongly demands the Japanese Government to send Kim Dong Hi to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unconditionally and immediately as he wishes.

Messages of Solidarity

✦ The Central Committee of the GFTUK sent a telegram to the General Federation of Syrian Workers and Trade Unions in connection with the aggravated military provocations made by Israel against Syria at the instigation of the Anglo-U.S. imperialists.

It denounces that these provocations are threatening the sovereignty of Syria and the security of the people in her neighboring countries as well as disturbing world peace.

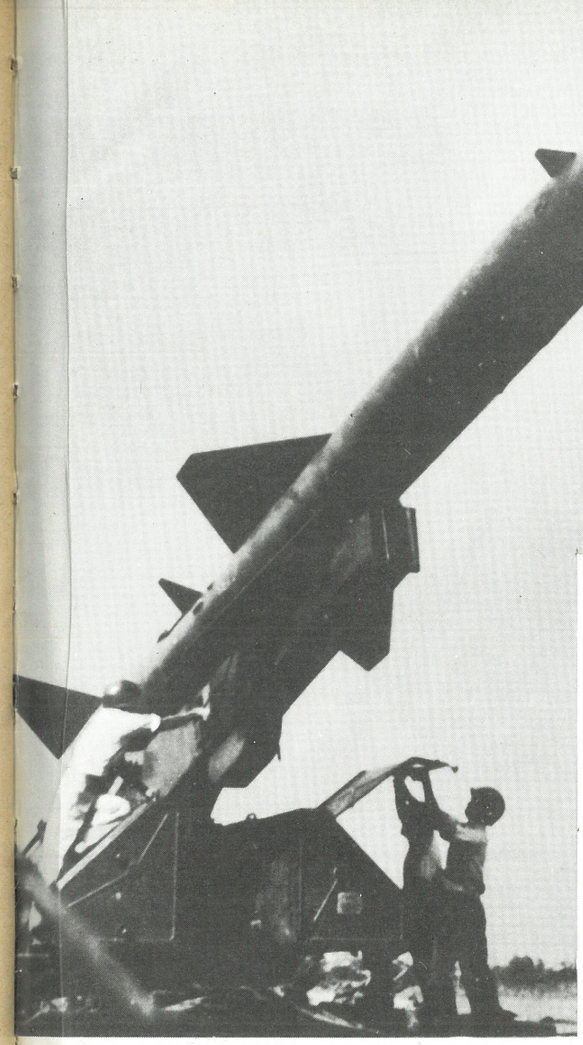
It expresses the conviction that the Syrian working class will ultimately win in their just struggle to crush the schemes of the Yankee imperialists and their henchmen while consolidating their national independence.

✦ On the occasion of the "solidarity day with the people and workers of Aden," the C.C. of the GFTUK sent a message to the Congress of the Aden Trade Union. The colonial plunder and oppression by the imperialists against the Aden people are strongly impeached in the message.

Furthermore it contains the wishes that the Aden working people will be crowned with the final victory in their just struggle for freedom and independence, for the withdrawal of foreign troops and liquidation of the foreign military bases from Aden.

✦ In celebration of the 33rd Conference of the General Council of Japanese Labour Unions, the C.C. of the GFTUK wired to the conference a congratulatory message.

The telegram shows its wish that the Japanese working people will gain fresh victories in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists and in their opposition to their aggression on Vietnam and in their struggle for peace, democracy and the improvement of living conditions. It also expresses the hope that the conference will help the people to take up the spring action successfully.



THE FIGHTING VIETNAM

A rocket unit of the People's Army of the DRV ready to action against U.S. air pirates

Fighters of the South Vietnam Liberation Army returning in triumph

U.S. aggressors sustain a dismal defeat in the battlefields of South Vietnam

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